

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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A. H. SANBORN,

### Mercury Building.

127 THAMES STREET.  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Newport, R. I., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

Established June 1, 1858, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large, quarto weekly of four pages, containing news, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farm and household departments, reaching to many households in this and other States. The limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

## Local Matters.

### NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The joint committee from the board of aldermen and the school committee have held a session this week at which the revised plans and specifications for the new Sheffield school were carefully looked over and finally approved. It is probable that the board of aldermen will ask for bids for construction at the weekly meeting next Thursday evening.

Bids for the work on the Rogers High School extension will close next Monday afternoon. It is expected that there will be considerable competition, as a number of firms have made the necessary deposit and taken out plans to figure on. The architect is quite sure that the bids this time ought to come within the amount available, as extensive modifications were made since the bids were opened before. At that time the bids for general construction alone exceeded the entire amount available so that all bids for the sub-contracts were returned to the bidders unopened.

If the bids this time come within the proper figure the contracts will be awarded at once and work will be started with the intention of having the building roofed in before winter.

On both jobs local labor will be employed as far as possible.

Friday was a legal holiday—Arbor Day, and was observed by banks and public offices. Suitable exercises were held in the schools, but business houses generally paid no attention to the holiday. Some years ago the late Frank G. Harris secured a number of young maple trees and they were planted on the streets by pupils of the schools on Arbor Day. Some of these trees have lived, but many have succumbed to the trying conditions of city streets.

Weenat Shasitt Tribe of Red Men will attend Divine service at Emmanuel Church on Sunday evening next, when the rector, Rev. Charles W. Forster, will deliver a special sermon in connection with the 34th anniversary of the Tribe.

Although May has seemed to be backward, the growing season is already well advanced. This can be attested by the fact that some lilacs are already in bloom. In some seasons these trees have not bloomed for Memorial Day.

Mrs. John K. Quinn is the lucky winner of the \$1000 Liberty Bond drawn in connection with the recent bazaar under the auspices of Newport Post of the American Legion. The drawing took place on Thursday evening.

The walls of the new building for the Standard Wholesale Company on Long Wharf are beginning to go up, and the exterior will be completed in a few weeks. The building promises to be a model of its kind.

Chief Draughtsman William H. Bevans of the Torpedo Station is enjoying his annual vacation at his ranch in New Mexico.

Mrs. Archibald Alty is at the Newport Hospital, where she is recovering from an operation for gall stones.

Mr. T. Frederick Harry is able to be out after having been housed for several weeks with a severe cold.

Mr. Edward K. Stevens has returned from a visit to the Pacific coast.

### REALTY CO. TRUSTEED

The Narragansett Bay Realty Company has conveyed to four trustees all its real estate, for the purpose of satisfying the creditors of the corporation, the four trustees named being Thomas B. Congdon of the Aquidneck National Bank, Edward A. Brown of the National Exchange Bank, George W. Bachelier, Jr., of the Newport Trust Company, and William P. Clarke of the board of directors of the Narragansett Bay Realty Company. The matter was brought to a head by the advertising for sale of the Commercial Wharf property by Tax Collector Higbee, for non-payment of taxes. By the trusteeship the money for paying taxes was forthcoming and the sale of the property was averted.

The Narragansett Bay Realty Company was formed for the development of Coddington Point, and secured a large tract of land there. A large portion of this land was bought by the city of Newport and then sold at a reduced price to the United States Government for the extension of the Training Station plant during the war. After the sale the Company bought the Commercial Wharf property, and found the income from that property to be comparatively small. It has been known for some time that the Company has been pressed for ready money, and the announcement that the property might be sold for unpaid taxes created little surprise. The tax sale was to have been held some weeks ago, but on the representation that there was a possibility of clearing up the finances Tax Collector Higbee postponed the sale.

### THE GAS HEARING

The hearing on Newport gas matters before the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission has been temporarily suspended in order to await a report from the expert engaged by the city of Newport. He is expected to have a full report ready within a comparatively short time.

This week the Commission came to Newport and made an inspection of the entire plant of the Newport Gas Company, going over the manufacturing plant very carefully and taking a look at the business offices on Thames street.

The annual inspection of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will take place next Wednesday evening in Masonic Temple, and will be preceded by a turkey dinner at 6:30 o'clock. Eminent Sir Charles E. Hull, Division Commander of the Sixth Division of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, will be the inspecting officer, assisted by Deputy Grand Warden Charles L. Pike. Right Eminent Sir Frederick L. Dana, Inspector-Instructor of the Grand Commandery, will also be present as well as a large suite of Grand Officers.

The experimental trips with a flying boat, which took place a few days ago, were a complete success and it seems probable that Newport will be made a landing place on the New York-Boston trip. Mayor Mahoney and others went to Providence on Saturday and enjoyed the trip immensely. Later Mr. Frederick B. Thurber of Providence came down to Newport and went over to New York in the flying craft. The landing facilities at Newport are pronounced excellent and well adapted to the purpose.

The former Sheffield house on Washington Square will be used as an auxiliary to the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. to accommodate the large number of sailors who are expected to be in here this summer. The Women's Auxiliary has undertaken to supply a large portion of the furnishings that will be needed to properly equip the building for the purpose.

On Sunday, May 20, there will be a special service in Channing Memorial Church to the memory of the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in honor of the 102nd anniversary of her birth. The church will be elaborately decorated with flowers by the Newport County Woman Suffrage League.

The minstrel show at St. George's parish house on Tuesday evening proved such a drawing card that many persons who had purchased tickets had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. The minstrels proved to be very amusing.

Two large submarines have arrived at the Torpedo Station here to be fitted out. They are the largest and latest type of these vessels to be built for the United States Government.

### SUMMER CAMP URGED

If the bill providing for two summer training camps for the Navy department passes Congress, a strenuous effort will be made to have one of these camps established on the Coddington Point extension of the Naval Training Station. Congressman Burdick is a member of the House Naval committee, and Mayor Mahoney has already been in communication with him in regard to pressing Newport's advantages for this establishment.

The bill for summer camps comes as a rider to the general naval appropriation bill, being added in the Senate. It will have to be concurred in by the House before it can become a law. In any event, Newport's interests will be looked after in the matter, and there seems to be no reason why one of the camps should not come to Newport if the bill passes. The great natural advantages of Narragansett Bay are well known to the Navy department, and with a completely equipped camp in readiness here, there ought not to be much doubt about the selection.

### MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Under authority of an act of the Legislature establishing the Miantonomi Park War Memorial Commission, Mayor Mahoney has appointed as members of the Commission the executive committee of the general committee which had charge of the formulation of plans for a Memorial project. The Legislature passed the act authorizing the city to issue \$40,000 in bonds for the purchase and improvement of the Miantonomi Hill property, and the money will therefore be available soon. In addition to walling the Park, the commission will endeavor to raise sufficient money to erect a suitable memorial on the park in accordance with the plans approved some time ago.

The members of the Commission are: Mrs. Anne H. Sims, Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, Rev. Edward A. Higney, James M. King, John Mahan, Dudley E. Campbell, Alexander J. MacIver, Mrs. Elsie French Fitzsimons, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott and Mayor Jeremiah P. Mahoney, ex officio.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Sims left for New York on Thursday evening on their way to England where Cambridge University will confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Admiral on May 31. At Long Wharf on Thursday evening Admiral and Mrs. Sims were given a hearty send-off by a large group of officers from the War College and their wives. The greeting came in the nature of a surprise to the travellers and was much appreciated by them. There was an immense crowd on the wharf.

Mrs. Rose D. P. Grosvenor, widow of William Grosvenor and for many years a prominent summer resident of Newport, will be married at noon on Saturday to General Wilbur Elliott Wilder, U. S. A. (retired). The announcement of the plans came as a great surprise to many friends of Mrs. Grosvenor. The wedding will take place at her Newport residence, "Roslyn," and the ceremony will be performed by Rev. Charles W. Forster, rector of Emmanuel Church.

The large destroyer fleet is expected to arrive in Newport Harbor the last of this month, being now in New York harbor. The destroyers arrived in New York on Thursday for a stay of about two weeks. They will sail for Newport on May 30 and will remain in Narragansett Bay throughout the summer. Moorings have been placed in the Bay to accommodate the large number of vessels and there will be no delay in securing anchorages.

William Lebowitz, Chief Water Tender, U. S. N., is slowly recovering from severe burns which he suffered as the result of an explosion of a can of gasoline on the torpedo testing barge last week. He has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital since the accident.

On May 16 there will be a hearing before the court in Providence on the Jamestown election cases on the petition to have Ralph G. P. Hull declared elected treasurer instead of William A. Clarke, who was declared by the town council to have the majority of votes.

Steamer Priscilla of the Fall River line has been taken off for repairs and the Commonwealth has taken her place for a short time.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The monthly session of the school board on Monday evening was a rather busy one, there being considerable discussion over a number of matters. The monthly report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Enrolled April 29, 1921, 4316; April, 1920, 4241; June, 1920, 4301.

Average number belonging April 29, 1921, 3970.2; April, 1920, 3790.7; June, 1920, 3876.6.

Average number attending April 29, 1921, 3708.4; April, 1920, 3380.0; June, 1920, 3596.7.

Per cent of attendance April 29, 1921, 93.4; April, 1920, 89.2; June, 1920, 92.8.

Cases of tardiness—April 29, 1921, 346; April, 1920, 277.

Cases of dismissal before the end of a session—April 29, 1921, 76; April, 1920, 64.

Absences—154 half-sessions by 21 teachers; 22 sessions by 6 assistants.

Tardiness—7 sessions by 7 teachers; 1 session by 1 assistant.

Rogers—Enrolled April 29, 1921, 785; April, 1920, 761; June, 1920, 761.

Average number belonging—April 29, 1921, 718; April, 1920, 636; June, 1920, 677.

Average number attending—April 29, 1921, 671.3; April, 1920, 545.4; June, 1920, 633.

### Board of Health

Since the last meeting of this board 15 cases of scarlet fever and 3 of diphtheria have been reported. These cases and others have excluded 22 pupils besides the 18 who were ill.

### Gifts

The Rogers and the John Clarke are indebted to Mrs. Thomas P. Peckham for substantial additions to their libraries. The 61 books will be of great reference value. The gift also included a globe of the earth. Rogers is also indebted to Miss Emma A. Tew, a graduate of the school, for a gift of 17 books.

### State Appropriations

In May the State Board of Education makes its annual appropriations based on the number of schoolrooms and the census of January. It allows \$100 a room to a limit of 16, and then it apportions \$87,500 among the children of the State 5 to 15 years of age (both included). This year the rate is 53.7 cents per capita for 5192 children—viz., \$2789.08. The total amount for rooms and census is \$4289.68. This shows a loss of \$128.80 as compared with 1920. In 1920 the loss was \$210.26; but in 1919, there was a gain of \$50.87. The census for the whole State shows a gain of 2964, but Newport has a loss of 124. The State increase and the city loss account for the reduction of \$128.80 in the appropriation.

### General Assembly

On the Wednesday following the last regular meeting of this board a delegation of the School Committee and the superintendent attended the second hearing on house bill 762, which was in the hands of the committee on judiciary of the senate. This bill was not reported to the senate by its committee and therefore no legislative action was taken.

### Grade IX

A very pleasing change was made this year in an attempt to arouse greater interest in secondary education. Besides sending three pamphlets to the six rooms of Grade IX that set forth in a vivid and practical way the value and advantages of a high school training, the Senior class of the Rogers made this topic a part of their regular composition work. Then six pupils were selected to work up the various reasons given and to go to the Clarke and Mumford and address the assembled classes. The members of IX got the point of view of their former schoolmates and doubtless it meant more than the sage advice of their teachers, the headmaster of the Rogers, or the superintendent.

When the pupils of IX were asked the annual questions, the results were as follows:

1—Do you expect to go to the Rogers?

Clarke—99 of 101; 2 to other schools.

Mumford—107 of 113, yes; 4 to other schools; 2 will leave school.

2—Do you expect to go to some higher institution after Rogers?

Clarke—60 expect to do so; 7 "will go if possible"; 2 undecided; 31 will go no further.

Mumford—52 expect to go; 7 "hope to go"; 1 undecided; 43 will go no further.

While it is admitted that these numbers may mean only aspiration, yet they show the general desire everywhere for a broader preparation for life.

Those who hope to go further after graduation from the Rogers express preference as follows:

College—Clarke 16; Mumford 9; total 25.

Technical—Clarke 22; Mumford 13; total 35.

Normal—Clarke 7; Mumford 6; total 13.

Annapolis—Clarke 4; Mumford 3; total 7.

West Point—Clarke 0; Mumford 5; total 5.

Special—Clarke 8; Mumford 20; total 28.

\*Design, music, forestry, nursing, commercial, etc.

Last year only 6 desired to go to the Normal (3 per cent.); this year, 13 (six per cent.).

Query—Is the increase due to the better salaries voted for 1921?

The report of Truant Officer Top-

ham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 117; number of cases of truancy (public 11, parochial 11, 12; number out for illness and other causes, 105; number of different children truant, 11; number found not attending school, 3; number sent to parochial schools, 2; number of certificates issued, 1.

Colonel Cozzens presented the financial report, Mr. Harvey the report of the committee on teachers, and Judge Baker the report of the committee on text books, recommending several changes to be acted upon at the next meeting.

Mr. Bachelier brought up the matter of unnecessary damage to school property and suggested that it was the duty of the police, as well as of principals and teachers, to protect school property.

Headmaster Frank E. Thompson of the Rogers High School was given leave to attend the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from Dartmouth College and "directed" to attend.

A large amount of routine business was transacted.

### TWO MEN INJURED

Patrick Gallery of Fall River, a line-man in the employ of the Newport County Electric Company, was seriously injured by a falling pole on Tuesday afternoon and Harold DeBlois of this city was badly bruised and shaken up in the same accident. That both men escaped death is considered very fortunate, as Gallery in particular had a very narrow escape.

The men were making alterations to a pole on Howard street, and as the pole was known to be weak at the base precautions had been taken to guy it properly before the men started up. However, one of the iron stakes for guying apparently slipped and the pole went over. DeBlois jumped clear, but Gallery was caught and pinned against a shed. Had the full weight of the pole fallen upon him he must have been killed outright, but the shed supported the pole and kept off some of the force of the blow.

Gallery was taken to the Newport Hospital, where his injuries were found to be serious, but DeBlois went to his home.

Senator Ray G. Lewis of New Shoreham, proprietor of the National Hotel, was in town on Thursday. He reports a very encouraging number of inquiries for accommodations for the summer, with a substantial number of reservations already engaged.

Mr. Peleg Bryer observed the nineteenth anniversary of his birth on Sunday, and received many pleasing remembrances of the day.

### PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent.)  
Regular Meeting of Town Council and Probate Court

All the members were present on Monday afternoon at the regular monthly meeting of the town council and probate court, which was held at the town hall.

In the town council, the petition of Frank E. Davies to be appointed an auctioneer, was laid on the table, as he is not a voter in this town.

The petition of A. Benjamin Cohen, for a license to peddle fruit and vegetables, was continued to June 13.

William J. Deegan was appointed chief of police, with all the powers of a town sergeant, by virtue of authority granted this town council by special act of the General Assembly at the January session.

The petition of William Shattuck, for a victualler's license, was granted; license fee, \$5.

It was voted what salary the chief of police should receive.

Wilbur C. Wheeler asked permission to erect a postoffice building on the Bristol Ferry Common, provided he is appointed to the office of postmaster. The matter was referred to June 13, and R. Earl Anthony appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Wheeler.

Statements of damage done by dogs to hens belonging to August T. Brown, amounting at one time to \$2.40 and at another time to \$11.40, were allowed and ordered paid according to law.

In regard to the matter of an oil refinery in town, the clerk reported that the town's attorney is of the opinion that said business being legitimate, cannot be prevented unless it is a nuisance.

A communication received by Fred A. Coggeshall from Commissioner Walter A. Ranger relating to payment for medical inspection of schools, was received and referred to the school committee.

A number of bills were received and ordered paid.

In the probate court an inventory of the estate of Thomas L. Albrow was allowed and ordered recorded.

The inventory of the estate of Charles M. Cornell was allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of Edward W. Thurston to be appointed guardian of his son, Lawrence A. Thurston, was referred to June 13, with an order of

notice. The inventory of the estate of Elizabeth A. Place was allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of Walter H. Knight, guardian of Helen Patricia Knight, for permission to sell his ward's interest in certain real estate, was referred to June 13 with an order of notice.

The Sarah Rebekah Lodge held a regular meeting on Wednesday evening at Oakland Hall. There were two articles that had been sold on shares that were drawn for a prize. The winner of the crocheted pillow top was Mr. Jasper Mitchell and of the camisole top was Mr. George A. Hampton.

Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony, Jr., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter at the Newport Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Elliott have had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Stewart S. Belcher of Fall River.

Mrs. John Paquin is confined to her home by illness.

### MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent.)  
Regular Meeting of Oliphant Parent-Teachers Association

The regular monthly business meeting of the Oliphant Parent-Teachers Association was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Oliphant School. The president, Mrs. George Thurston, presided. The meeting was addressed upon a formation of a class in cooking at the Oliphant School, by Miss Daisy Harrison, the home economics agent of the Newport County Farm Bureau. No definite plans were decided upon although they were discussed at length. Remarks were made by Mrs. Jeannette A. Child, the public health nurse of the town, Mrs. Elissa A. Peckham, secretary of the Berkeley Parent-Teachers Association, and Mrs. Armbrust of Jamestown.

The Oliphant Parent-Teachers Association is planning another dance for May 28 at the town hall, being a similar affair to the one held successfully a month ago.

Mrs. Jeannette Child, the public health nurse, went to Boston on Wednesday to attend the annual Red Cross conference of the New England division. She spoke on nutrition work among school children.

The Oliphant Reading Club held a musical at the Holy Cross parish house on Friday afternoon at 8 o'clock, daylight saving time. The program which was very pleasing, was in charge of Mrs. John P. Peckham.

Wild Rose Troop of Girl Scouts held its regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Katzenmeier on West Main Road. As the Captain, Mrs. Arthur R. Anthony, is ill from the effects of a fall some time ago, the meeting was in charge of First Lieutenant Elsie H. Peckham, assisted by Catherine Hammett of Newport. Scout laws were discussed.

Plans are being made by the G. T. Club of St. Mary's Church for a sketch entitled "Packing the Missionary Barrel," which will be given the last of the month. The next meeting will be with Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham.

The Men's Community Club held a second "ladies' night" on Wednesday evening at the town hall. The affair, which was well attended, was in charge of Messrs. Howard R. Peckham, Joseph D. Chase, Lewis R. Plummer, Gilbert Elliott, and Pascal Comley.

Mrs. Joseph D. Chase has had as guest Miss Mabel Gammage of Tiverton.

Mrs. Alfred Anthony, who has been confined to her home for several weeks from injuries received from a fall from her automobile, was able to sit up for a short time, but was again confined to her bed.

Rev. John Howard Deming of St. George's Church, Newport, officiated at the Holy Cross Chapel on Sunday.

The Women's Auxiliary of both Holy Cross and St. Mary's met on Wednesday at the Holy Cross Chapel and were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Deming.

The members of the town council were out on Monday inspecting the roads.

Mr. William J. Peckham is confined to his home on Mitchell's Lane by illness.

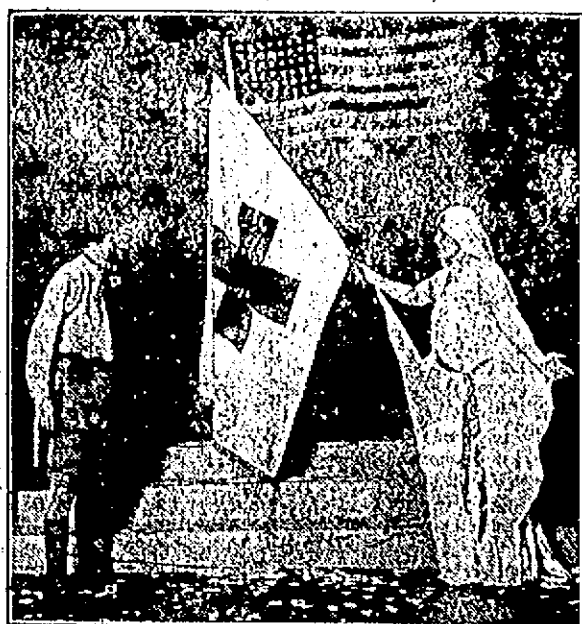
Mrs. Martha B. G. Eddy, who has taught schools in this town and Portsmouth for a number of years, died suddenly at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Smith on Third Beach Road, on Monday evening at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Eddy has taught for the past six years at the Peabody School, and at one time taught for several years at the Vauluse School, Portsmouth. She taught on Monday and was in her usual health until about 10.45 p. m., when she suffered a heart attack, to which she had been subject, and died in fifteen minutes.

On account of failing health, she had sent in her resignation, to take effect in June.

Mrs. Eddy was Miss Martha B. Eddie, and later married Mr. Gollands of Gloversville, N. Y., who died a few years later. A few years ago she became the wife of Mr. James Eddy of New York, who was killed in a garage fire in that city. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Josephine Soule of Providence, and two brothers, one in New York city, the other in Oriskany Falls, N. Y. Mrs. Eddy was 61 years of age and had taught for 28 years.

# Impressive Program To Be Feature Of Red Cross Conference in Boston

Officers and Delegates of Chapters in New England Division To Hold Sessions From May 12th to 14th.



THE RED CROSS OF PEACE AND THE RETURNED SOLDIER

One of the tableaux in the Red Cross pageant to be given in Boston on May 12 in connection with the Spring Conference of Chapters of the New England Division. Two hundred people will appear in the spectacle.

From 400 to 500 men and women from all parts of New England—doctors, public health nurses and delegates of the Chapters and Branches of the New England Division, American Red Cross will gather in Boston for the Spring Conference of the Division, which will open on Thursday morning, May 12, and continue through Friday, May 13, and Saturday morning, May 14.

To bring vividly before these leaders the various phases of Red Cross peace activities, which they are carrying on in their own communities, a special performance of the impressive pageant, "The Red Cross in Peace," will be presented in Convention hall on the evening of May 13. Two Hundred in Pageant.

The pageant will be given by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, of Boston, at the request of the Division headquarters, and there will be some 200 people in the cast; all volunteers and most of them active Red Cross workers. Mrs. Ruth Moussey Worrell, who with her sister, Mrs. Helen Moussey Jordan, wrote the pageant, will direct the performance and will appear in the title role of The Red Cross of Peace.

This pageant was presented last fall by 45 Red Cross Chapters in the Lake Division and was seen by 100,000 people. It was given recently in Washington, D. C., for Red Cross and Army and Navy leaders. There is practically no expense for the production as no special settings are required and the costumes called for are Red Cross, Army and Navy uniforms, and civilian dress; also, volunteer workers make up the cast.

Pictures the Peace Program.

The pageant presents the peace program of the Red Cross in a prologue and three parts. The first part is "The Introduction to the Peace Program," with a prologue, The Spirit of Humanity, and three sections: first, The Red Cross in War; second, Columbia Confering Her Commission upon the Red Cross of Peace; third, The Red Cross of Peace Presents the Peace Program to the Returned Soldier. The second part discloses "The Activities of the Peace Program," in five sections: Nursing Service, Home Service, Health Center Service, Disaster Service and Junior Red Cross Service. The third part is "The Community's Response to the Red Cross Roll Call Ensemble." Appropriate music accompanies the various sections.

The committee in charge of the pageant is: Henry Copley Greene, Chairman, Seymour H. Stone, Mrs. C. E. Ely, Mrs. Guy Waring, Miss Ruth French, Miss Avis Jackson, Miss Anna C. King and Mrs. James Lawrence, Jr., of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, and Arthur G. Rotch, Mrs. George S. Darby and William H. Harris, of the Division.

In Hands of the Chapters

The sessions of the Conference will be almost entirely in the hands of the Chapters. A Chapter officer or representative will preside at each of the general sessions, and the addresses, which will be strictly limited to five and seven minutes, will be delivered by Chapter officers and representatives. There will be general discussion from the floor.

There will be two addresses by National officers of the American Red Cross, W. Frank Parsons, Vice-Chairman in charge of domestic operations, and Miss Clara D. Noyes, Director of Nursing Service, who returned recently from a study of conditions in Central and Eastern Europe. Mr. Parsons will speak on "The Red Cross of Today," and Miss Noyes on "The Red Cross and Problems Abroad."

A Miniature Exhibition

An unusual feature of the Conference will be a portable exhibition in miniature of the Red Cross activities of today prepared with a great deal

"Where There's a Will,"

You've got to get up every morning with determination if you are going to bed at night with any satisfaction.

High Flyer.

It is no rare occurrence for the condor to soar to a height of four miles.

## PARISIAN MODES GET PREFERENCE

American Women Snap at French Things With Eagerness, According to Writer.

### COAT DRESSES IN LIMELIGHT

Outfits Are Attractive for Street Wear—Very Large Sleeves Carry With Them the Popular Roumanian Flavor.

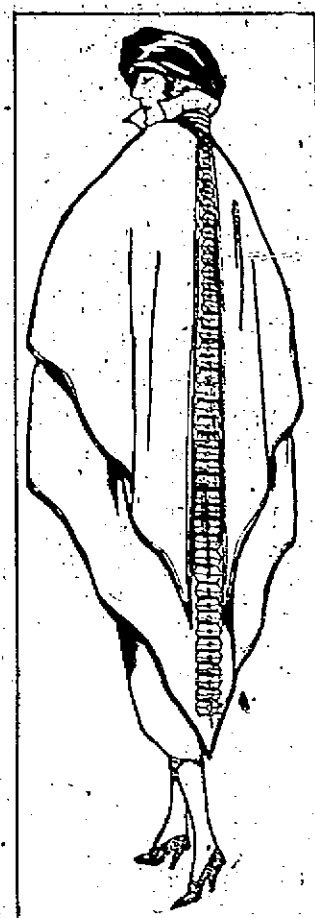
Large numbers of imported gowns have recently been exhibited in the studios of New York merchants, and, from all reports, writes a New York fashion correspondent, American women are snapping at the French things with an eagerness that indicates they care for the Parisian touch when they can afford it. A strong Spanish influence is felt among the gowns created by the French designers. Martial et Armand show a gown called "Consuela" which is distinctly Spanish in character, evidenced particularly by the festoons of black lace which hang from the skirt. Another gown at this house has a corsage made of an extremely wide ribbon draped and fastened at one side in a large bow. And still another of the evening gowns made by these designers has an underskirt of gray silk lace covered with a shorter skirt and topped by a corsage of rose taffeta. There is a sort of glimpse of the gray lace that can be worn under the corsage of taffeta and by this means a dinner gown is transformed into one that can be worn for formal afternoon occasions.

The Spanish Style.

Callot, that artist among artists, is standing for the Spanish style in afternoon and evening dresses. Taffeta and lace are mostly used for these gowns of formal expression, and as most of them bulge out over the hips there is necessarily a repeated use of crinoline whereby the effect is gained.

Cherill clings to the line for which she was famous last season—that long, straight, thin affair of soft and clinging material which scorns the use of trimming and depends only upon its own contour to make it notable. Her evening gowns are made of laces and chiffons often in two or three colors or tones, each one blending into the other. There are several black and white gowns here made of chiffon and lace, with a touch of distinct bright color added in some way.

Jenny has surprised every one by insisting upon keeping her skirts—even the skirts of the evening gowns, which are ever the first to fall—as short as they were last season. Many



Braid Trimming of Tiny Black Circles Motifs on Blue Serge Suit.

people look to this designer to more or less establish a style for the coming season, and there is, in consequence, much talk concerning the shortness of the skirts.

White and combinations of black and white are considerably in the lead among the evening gowns shown by Jenny. And the white ones are perhaps the most notable among them. They are made of chiffon, of crepe de chine and of moire, their trimmings, when they are trimmed at all, being also of white and very inconspicuously banded. Both the white and the black and white costumes furnish an excellent medium for the use of soft drapings of lace, which, it would seem from general appearances, is being used quite as freely as ever it has been for the past season or two.

Coat Dresses.

At the shop of Jean Patou, given in the color that is to be used in combination with blue serge. Here they are in the habit, this season, of lightening the blue serge frock with some lighter sort of trimming or ornamental piping, and in a number of instances the day dresses spread out in a loose, graceful, and

this little trick is often accomplished by means of a gore set in at the hips. There are many adaptations of the idea, but in some form or another one is quite likely to meet up with it in any of the showings of spring costumes.

Doucet is displaying numerous dresses that are made for street wear and which are sometimes called "coat dresses." The most successful ones are of black satin, sometimes trimmed with lace. The very large sleeves carry with them that Roumanian flavor



Foulard in Parisian Pattern on Blue Serge Suit With Pailetot Sack.

which has lately been so popular, and these, it is true, are found in most of the spring collections.

There is a new fashion for handling chiffon that is employed extensively by Madeleine et Madeleine, Patou and Poiret. In some way the fabric is used in a double thickness and is cut so that the hem is distinctly uneven. There is in these skirts a great deal of fullness, so that when one walks about there appears a waving undulation about the feet. It is an extremely graceful style, and one that is bound to be popular. They are doing it, too, with satins and with crepes.

The dressy dress in two colors is another of the things among the new showings that achieved instant success. At many of the French houses they are displaying gowns that have the skirts made of one shade and the bodices made of quite another tone. Patou, an enthusiastic sponsor of the idea, prefers the combination of beige and blue for this sort of frock. Doucette shows many of this type of two-toned frocks which are accompanied by capes—short capes—having one side made of one of the tones used for the dress and the other side made of the other tone. That is, they are made of serge and lined with silk of another shade, or they are made of one color of crepe de chine and lined with another color, or they are made of satin and lined with another color of chiffon, and so on through many combinations. Then, whatever the combination in the cape may be, that combination is faithfully repeated in the frock, though never twice in the same manner.

Capes and Cape-Coats.

At the Maison Ciel an original sort of cape is made of taffeta with collar and cuffs fringed and having very much the appearance of coque feathers carelessly gathered together. Marabou is brought forth again for use as trimming for evening wraps and Madeleine et Madeleine have an exquisite cape made entirely of emerald green marabou.

Lelong is partial, too, to the use of marabou in making the big, enfolding collars. Among this collection there are also evening capes of changeable taffeta with collars of coque feathers.

Doucet is showing a cape of reddish lace which is very fascinating, and Martial et Armand are presenting models in the manner of the court capes of 1830 made of dyed etamine and trimmed with heavy flet dyed to match. They have also a wrap of blue flet quite transparent, which is trimmed with bows and streamers of cre ribbon. But the most interesting model of all is a huge shawl in the center of which is an embroidered square of metal threads quilted with a border of black lace. This is wrapped about one and handled just as the shawls of a century ago were managed, and it is promised that it will be one of the popularly accepted novelties of the season to come.

Rainfall Like Noah's Deluge.

The total annual rainfall upon all the land of the globe amounts to 29,847 cubic miles, according to the United States geological survey, Department of the Interior, and of this quantity 6,524 cubic miles drains off through rivers to the sea. A cubic mile of river water weighs about 4,205,650,000 tons, and carries in solution an average of about 420,000 tons of foreign matter. In all about 2,735,000,000 tons of solid matter is thus carried annually to the ocean, and a good deal of this is naturally the fertile soil washed from the hills.

## TEACH KIDS HOW TO SWIM, PLAY

4,000 Centers Keep Boys Out of Mischief and Help Them to "Keep Fit."

### WONDERFUL RESULTS SEEN

Summer Activities on Playgrounds Eliminate Swearing, Cheating and Stealing Among Children—Fair Play Prevails.

New York.—More than 4,000 playgrounds and recreational centers in the United States are helping to keep boys out of mischief, teaching girls swimming and other athletics and showing adults how to benefit themselves physically and mentally by play.

The effect they have in keeping boys out of trouble with the police is emphasized in reports which have come to the Playground and Recreation association from all over the country as one of the most important results of the establishment of playgrounds in cities. These facts are given in the year book of the association just made public.

The chief of police of San Francisco believes the establishment of neighborhood recreation centers is a constructive measure toward suppressing the crime wave. He asked the community service to extend its recreation work because he believed that the wrong use of leisure time had much to do with the increase in crime.

Cure for "Bad" Boys.

Granyille Lee, supervisor of the Portland (Me.) recreation commission, says that bad boys believe themselves better during the playground season and also that there are fewer street accidents to children because of playgrounds.

The playground directors of Bay City, Mich., have discovered that summer activities on the playgrounds have practically eliminated all swearing, cheating and stealing among the children. They note with satisfaction that the spirit of fair play has helped to put the playground bully where he belongs and boost of an appreciable falling off of delinquents.

Cases are reported where mothers have been amazed to note that their children did not catch cold, although they played in the snow, that the youngsters have gained in weight and appetite. In one case a father forbade his daughter to play because it made her eat too much.

One thousand children were taught to swim in one week at Tacoma, Wash., and it is estimated that 600, the majority of them girls, have learned to swim at Seattle.

Pageant in Snowstorm.

Pageants, plays and community singings have been fostered throughout the country in the last year, with good results. One pageant was given at Kalamazoo, Mich., in a snowstorm, but it was attended by several thousands, and the scenes were much enhanced by the snowy setting.

Community singing in factories has been helpful in establishing friendships among the employees, and between them and their employers, and in lessening the popularity of crap shooting.

Many different organizations are promoting this work, with the result that a 42 per cent gain is reported for last year.

### OFFERS HER BABY FOR \$500

Oklahoma City, Woman Disappears After Her "Ad" Is Rejected in Newspaper Office.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Efforts to find the woman who entered the office of a daily newspaper here and asked the boy at a telephone switchboard if she could insert an advertisement to sell her sixteen-month-old child for \$500 have been unavailing, reporters and police officers said.

The boy refused the advertisement, he said, fearing that it would be against the policy of the paper to accept it.

Her advertisement application, which he saved, read:

"Wanted—To sell a 16-month-old baby in good health; mother unable to support baby and needing money; \$500."

"He's the finest baby in the world, but I can't afford to keep him," the boy says the woman told him.

### EGG REACHES RIPE AGE OF 61

Perfectly Respectable, Too, Because It's Hand Decorated and Hard Boiled.

Cleveland, O.—An egg's age is usually carefully concealed.

Many of ancient vintage emerge from cold storage and masquerade as freshly laid hen fruit, but, as a general thing, their advancing years are no more to be boasted of than those of a woman.

Not so with an egg in the possession of Fred R. Gerst, 2034 Evelyn avenue, Lakewood. It's sixty-one years old and perfectly respectable.

It's a hand-decorated Easter egg with the date "April 8, 1860," scribed in white on a reddish-brown background. It is hard-boiled and kept by Mr. Gerst carefully wrapped in cotton to protect it from breakage.

Why They Called It Jazz Band. I understand that the boys in Crichton Gulch have organized a jazz band.

"Well," replied Cactus Joe, "we call it a jazz band for self-protection, so that nobody will feel at liberty to get irritated and throw things when we play out of tune."

## BEWILDERING TO THE MIND

Everyday Measurements of Science That Are Almost Beyond Comprehension of the Layman.

One great difficulty in the study of astronomy is to comprehend the immensity of the distances and sizes involved. For instance, we can form no conception of the size or distance of the sun.

Suppose there was a spherical shell of the diameter of the sun. Suppose a great globe should drop into this shell, every second, night and day, a ball the size of the earth. How long would it take to fill the shell? Would it take an hour, a day, or a week? In fact, it would take two weeks, and when full the shell would contain more than 1,000,000 earths.

The distance to the sun is 93,000,000 miles. How long would it take a cannon ball to reach the sun, if shot from the earth, and continued on its course at a uniform velocity? In order not to underestimate the distance some might say a year. In fact it would take 1,000,000 earths.

Astronomically speaking, the above distance is very short. The sun is our nearest star. Strain the imagination by trying to comprehend the velocity of light which would pass seven times around the earth in one second of time. Now stagger the brain by trying to think of stars, so remote from us that a million years are required for their light to cross the enormous abyss that separates them from us. Think of it! When that ray of light, which now enters the eye, started on its course, perhaps there was no life on this earth.—John Candee Dean in the Indianapolis News.

### REFUSED HAND OF SULTAN

Offer of Marriage by Ruler of Sulu Was Turned Down by Alice Roosevelt.

The Moro is not all bad. He has his good points. There has never been a case where a Moro has murdered an American woman, and there are many American women in Moroland. This abstemiousness, however, is not due to Moro chivalry, but to the fact that in the Moro thought women have no souls.

Not that the beloved soullessness of the sex keeps the Moro from being a ladies' man. In fact, he is inclined to be very gallant. The famous visit of the Taft party, accompanied by the then Miss Alice Roosevelt, some years ago (and long to be remembered in the Philippines), was attended by a chaste, acerbic exhibition of Moro gallantry. When this party visited Jolo—no trip to the islands would be complete without visiting this picturesque island—his royal highness, the sultan of Sulu, immediately offered his hand in marriage to the daughter of the President. He addressed her as "the American princess," and the name of Princess Alice still clings to her in the Philippines. The fact that his highness already had a couple of dozen wives scattered around the town was no deterrent in case of a Mohammedan monarch.

Encouraging the Hen.

The modern method of increasing the quantity of eggs that may be obtained from hens is turning on electric lights in their pens in the middle of the night, thereby awakening them to the end that they get an extra meal and thus approach closer than ever before the ideal of laying an egg a day, week after week. One cannot but think that this lengthening of the working day for hens is a device of the same genius who discovered that there was no need of arising at dawn to feed the poultry. He simply waited until after the henyard denizens had gone to roost, and then scattered their morning meal. The hens found their breakfast waiting for them in the morning, while the ingenious one arose and went about the affairs of the day only when he felt so inclined. No chattering bailed him to work.

"Automobile" Street Car.

Mechanical arrangement similar in many respects to that of an automobile is the distinguishing feature of a new form of gasoline-driven interurban car described in Popular Mechanics Magazine. Though the body, seating 55 passengers, is like that of a standard modern street car, there is a long hood extending in front, in which the 30-horsepower engine is mounted. An auto-type gear shift is provided, and a shaft transmits the power to the rear wheels. Air brakes, electric lights, and a hot water heating plant are other details of the equipment. The car makes a round trip of 40 miles in a little more than two and one-half hours, consuming about five and one-half gallons of gasoline, or one gallon to seven miles.

Too Late.

"Ah!" exclaimed the fallen baseball star as he wiped away a tear. "If I had only thought about that song the young people were singing when I was a bush league player!"

"What was it?" asked a sympathetic friend.

"Take Back Your Gold!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Bad Housing and Tuberculosis.

Because of lack of housing in New York City, Commissioner, fears an increase in the tuberculosis mortality rate. He says insanitary conditions create an excellent field for the spread of disease and are sure to result in a moral and mental degeneracy.

Why Persons Sigh.

Because an interval of several seconds, during which the walls of the chest remain rigid and cause extreme starvation, always follows moments of mental disquietude; when nature demands her supply of oxygen the expiration of which we call a sigh.



## Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

### Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—5.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

### SCIENTIST HAD LITTLE JOKE

Pleasantly That Was Keenly Enjoyed by Everybody Except Possibly the Terror-Stricken Victim.

When Prof. Joseph Le Conte was taking a scientific excursion with Agassiz he ventured on a little pleasurable, to regulate the time. They had gone by sailing vessel to the Marquesas, and thence into the Dry Tortugas.

The day after their arrival Professor Le Conte went to examine a little island, about ten miles away, and having done it, he remained there because of the next day. The water was about twenty feet deep, a splendid place for a dive.

Le Conte stripped and plunged overboard, and amused himself by plucking sponges and corals from the bottom. While he was thus engaged, an old-time naturalist who had joined the party, something to Agassiz' disgust, came paddling round the ship in a little boat.

Le Conte, to the delight of the snail-ers looking on, took hold of the keel, lay on his back with his legs under the boat and his head hidden by the stern and began to swim backward.

The boat mysteriously moved the wrong way, and the harder the old gentleman paddled the more it retarded him. Still it moved backward.

He was alarmed. Some devilish was evidently running away with him. He peered over the gunwale, but saw nothing. Now he paddled frantically, his strength increased by terror; but still the boat slipped back. Finally the old gentleman laughed so hard that the joke could be carried on no longer, and Le Conte, fearful of an avenging paddle over his head, swam swiftly away.

### The Secret Society in China.

The secret society is one of the wicked institutions of China. These evil organizations flourish especially in Kentsu province, in the far west. Their power is tremendous. The Koloalop are so strong as to be almost beyond the reach of the law. They borrow animals from the farmers and omit to return them.

One man who had the temerity to try to recover his horse was visited at night by a batch of members, who put lime into his eyes and cut out his tongue. Completely blinded and unable to talk, the man recovered and invoked the law. The society bribed the magistrate and justice was not forthcoming; but in retaliation the man's son was killed and his body mutilated. The blind father, thereupon took the 12 days' journey to the provincial capital, led by a little son of ten, and when he heard of his seeking redress from the higher authorities. There is little law for the poor in the country, though they are not without their own methods of justice when roused to the breaking point.

### White Fathers' Acquisition.

The ground upon which stands the ruins of the celebrated amphitheater of Carthage has been acquired by purchase by the White Fathers, a Roman Catholic missionary society resident in Algeria. Saluts Perpetua and Feltete met martyrdom in this area, and as the order of the White Fathers is based largely on the works and death of these two saints, their acquisition of the historical site is doubly interesting.

The purchase was celebrated directly after the deal was closed by a solemn high mass, sung in a subterranean vault found among the ruins. Into this, victims, particularly the early Christians, were undoubtedly held while awaiting death in pillars of fire or at the jaws of famished wild beasts above them when Carthage had a holiday.

### The Safety of Flying.

It sounds paradoxical to say that the airplane smash at Golders Green brought home to the public the safety of flying, but it is true. Passenger and mail aerial routes have been operated daily between London and the continent for over a year, often in very difficult weather, without a mishap; the thing has become a recognized and regular feature of modern communications—so regular, indeed, that it is almost possible to set the clock along the line of route by the passing of the air mail. The accident on Wednesday morning is very regrettable, but it does not really affect the fact that travel by air is becoming safer than motorizing—London Outlook.

### England's War on Rats.

No details have yet been issued of the casualties inflicted on the rats during the latest spasm of intensive warfare. It is to be hoped for our own welfare that the list of the killed will be long and that no prisoners will have been taken.

It is recorded that in a knacker's in the north of England, in one single day, men and terriers killed over a quarter of a ton of the rodents. That continual warfare is necessary is evident when one remembers that a pair of healthy rats might have at the end of two years something like 90,000 descendants.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## U. S. WEATHER IS NOT HOME BREW

by Blasts and Torrid Zephyrs  
Are "Imported" From Other  
Countries as General Rule

### NOT SUBJECT TO REGULATION

There is No Way of Suppressing High and Low Disturbances and Atmospheric Pressure is Boss of Its Own Whims.

Washington.—People who complain about the weather, who fret because it is too hot, too cold or too windy, as the case might be, are reminded by the National Geographic society that the weather is not home-brewed.

Most of it comes sweeping in from other countries, blowing up beyond the three-mile limit without passport or tariff restrictions. Some of it might bear the brand, "Made in the U. S. A." but as a general thing it is imported. For the most part the American supply of rain, snows, blizzards, cold waves and hot waves, tornadoes and tempests, come tumbling in from the northwest and the west. A smaller percentage, the society reports, come from the north and southwest, but now and then the wind in the Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic kicks up its heels and there is trouble.

But, say the learned men of the society, it is worth noting that none of the weather enters the country through the stretch of the Atlantic coast north of Cape Hatteras, the section into which pours the vast bulk of material imports, and in which occurs a majority of the main disasters on American shores.

### Alaska Storm Center.

There is some consolation to enthusiasts for the "Made in America" movement, the society says, in the fact that the great majority of disturbances that enter the states originate in Alaska, or in the great warm cauldron of the North Pacific, between the Aleutian Islands and Hawaii, which is almost a United States sea.

So the weather is not subject to regulation. There is no way of suppressing high and low disturbances, atmospheric pressure is boss of its own whims. The groundhog is not nearly so accurate a prophet as a little vane at the edge of the sea.

"The areas of disturbance—lows and highs—made familiar to large numbers of people by the rough circles and ellipses that indicate them on the daily weather maps of the weather bureau," says the society bulletin, "cross the continent usually in three or four days. Usually rain or snow falls in the low areas or slightly in advance of them. The rains that occur in the arid parts of the West, however, usually follow in the passage of the lows."

### More "Lows" Than "Highs."

The "highs" that traverse the United States have fewer pieces of origin than the "lows"—Alberta, North and South Pacific, Rocky mountains and Hudson bay. They usually bring cooler weather. The bitterest cold waves known in the region from the Great Lakes eastward follow "highs" that drift down from the Hudson bay, but judging by the recent winter performance there was not much drifting.

The bulletin does not explain why the last winter fell so far below the usual average, or whether this may be taken to mean that the approaching summer will break all records for heat, considering its early start.

### SHE EGGS JUDGE ON BENCH

California Woman Also Calls Him Dog-Catcher; Will Serve 150 Days.

San Diego, Cal.—County Justice J. Edward Keating was bombarded with eggs in his court here by Mrs. Bertha Polak of East San Diego, who was arraigned on a charge of having violated her parole following conviction for disturbing the peace. Judge Keating asked if she had anything to say.

"Yes, I have," she replied. "You think you're a judge, don't you? Well, you're not; you're a dog-catcher."

Before the court attendants could reach her, she threw three eggs at the judge, all taking effect.

The judge ordered that she serve the 150 days' jail sentence originally imposed on her.

### CLAIM CLAM MIGRATORY FISH

Fishermen Ask Supreme Court of United States to Pass on Age-Old Question.

Washington.—The age-old question of whether a clam is a migratory fish came to the Supreme court for decision.

Musset fishermen operating on Little river, Md., appealed for a review of decisions holding that removal of the shellfish from a public stream passing through private property was trespass, despite state laws vesting all rights to game and fish in the public.

The lower court held that "the fresh-water mussel is a shellfish capable of locomotion sufficient to bring it within the category of migratory fish."

## WHO OWNS ISLE?

Gem of the Pacific Is Without a Proprietor.

Englishman Originally Leased It From the British Government, and It Is Well Worth Having.

Palmerston Island (in south Pacific, between Society Islands and Samoa) was a welcome sight, as welcome as it was unique. It is doubtful if such another gem adorns the earth. Neither atoll nor island, it is a perfect combination of both, a natural necklace of surf pounded coral strung with six, equidistant verdant islets, the whole enclosing a shallow lagoon slashed with unbelievable color.

Such was Palmerston as we approached it before a stiff southeast "trade" to be welcomed by a fleet of amazingly fast luggers and their astonished crews, Ralph Stock writes in the National Geographic Magazine.

"Who were we? Where had we sprung from? Had we any malapies?" To our astonishment, the questions were fired at us in English and, what was more, English of a vaguely familiar pattern. It is a strange thing to hear one's own tongue fluently handled among a brown-skinned people on an isolated speck of earth in mid-Pacific.

I have Palmerston Island securely pigeonholed in my mind as the spot of all others in which, when the time comes, to sit down and wait for the end.

The outside world, in the shape of a schooner from the Cook group, intrudes itself but once a year. The lagoon and its neighboring islets are a mine of interest to the naturalist or sportsman, and the people have a simple charm that is all their own.

Many years ago one John Masters leased Palmerston Island from the British government, and, not believing in half-measures, took unto himself three native wives. By each he had a large and healthy family, which he reared in strict accordance with his own standards of social usage. That they were sound standards is evidenced in the people of Palmerston today. They read, write and speak English; this last with an accent vaguely reminiscent of the southwest of England. They are courteous, hospitable and honest to a degree nothing short of startling, these days, and, although naturally fond, they do not show it, either mentally or physically.

One thing alone troubles the John Masters of today. To whom do he and his island belong? The war has changed all things. The Cook group, of which Palmerston has been declared a far-flung unit, is administered by New Zealand. Is Masters' to be taxed, governed and generally harried by a people who hardly existed when his father took over Palmerston? It looks like it.

### Grandeur in Storm.

Indian thunderstorms are notoriously violent, though comparatively harmless. According to Mount Stuart Elphinstone, the setting in of the monsoon in India is accompanied by such an electric convulsion "as can scarcely be imagined by those who have not seen that phenomenon in a temperate climate."

"It generally begins with violent blasts of wind, which are succeeded by floods of rain. For some hours lightning is seen almost without intermission; sometimes it only illuminates the sky and shows the clouds near the horizon; at others it discovers the distant hills, and again leaves all in darkness, when in an instant it reappears in vivid and successive flashes and exhibits the nearest objects in all the brightness of day."

"During all this time the distant thunder never ceases to roll and is only silenced by some nearer peal, which bursts on the ear with such a sudden and tremendous crash as can scarcely fail to strike the most insensible heart with awe."—Scientific American.

### Labor Obligatory in Bulgaria.

According to information from Sofia, Bulgaria has passed a law by which labor is obligatory, both for men and women. This latter can be utilized in many ways, including the construction of roads, railways, canals, aqueducts, improvement of rivers and streams, installation of telephone and telegraph lines, preparation of various building materials, the planting and exploitation of forests, work in the various domains of the state, district or communal, cultivation of kitchen gardens, raising of silk worms and of bees and cattle, fisheries, work in mines and factories, conservation of food products, weaving, etc. The demobilization of the Bulgarian army by virtue of the recent treaty has rendered this law necessary.

### They Followed Him.

A Georgia lawyer to a wealthy client he desired to impress: "I played 'Hamlet' once."

"Indeed! Did you have much of a run?"

"About six miles as I remember it."—The Lawyer and Banker.

### Makes a Difference.

X.—Kleptomaniacs seems to be essentially a feminine failing.

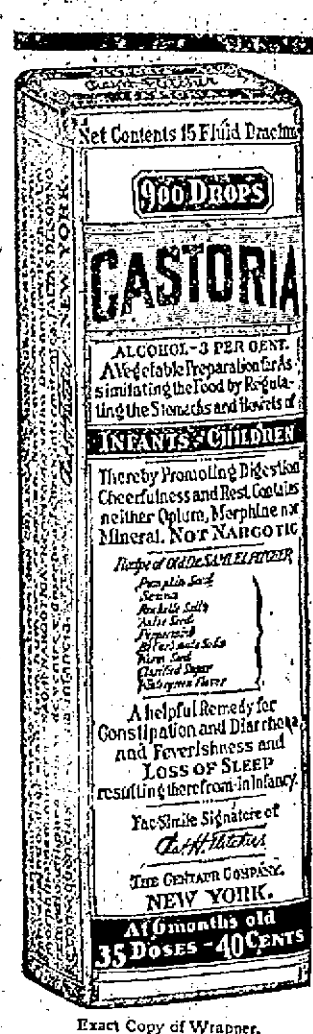
Y.—That's so. When a man tries it, they call it stealing.

Junior has reached the age of infirmity. With grandma, he was making a social call. He noticed that the piano was not in the same position as the one at home, that the davenport was different, and that the library table was of another design and called attention to the facts in tones that all heard.

"Grandma," he said, finally, "haven't they got any more chairs?"

"Why of course they have. Now keep quiet."

"Well, why is that man sitting on the piano stool then?"



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria  
Always  
Bears the  
Signature  
of  
Dr. J. C. Fletcher  
In Use  
For Over  
Thirty Years  
CASTORIA

### NEW MONTE CARLO IN CUBA?

Possibility That World-Famous Gambling Establishment May Be Located on the Island.

"The greatest gambling center in the world will be located in the western hemisphere if plans for 'palaces' in Cuba develop as given out," said Walter P. Harris of Havana. "Cuba is already beset with the gambling fever, and fortunes change hands there almost every day."

"Since the announcement of the prince of Monaco that he is preparing to close Monte Carlo, there have been extensive preparations for the establishment of great gambling palaces designed to attract the sporting element that now visits Monte Carlo to the 'Pearl of the Antilles.' Several villages have been surveyed with the view of locating this gambling center; but so far no definite decision has been reached."

"Gambling is already flourishing in Havana. The Casino de la Playa is a great gambling temple of roulette where wonderful dinners are served at less than cost. The profit to the house comes from the wheel. The men who take women to the Casino for dinner invariably back them at the wheel. The moratorium now in effect on the island has not affected the crowds at the Casino, because they are mostly composed of tourists, and the visitor is treated to the sight of a country, apparently bankrupt but gambling madly, where fortunes change hands overnight and the beggar of today may be the rich man of tomorrow."

Washington Post.

### First Man Met Acts as Host.

Within the confines of Persia there are many different people, but none are more interesting than the semi-savage—though somewhat civilized—Lurish tribesmen, who still survive in the mountain fastnesses. They are a strange people, with laws and customs all their own. Murderous, quite immoral, and ruthless when they descend from the mountain sides into the valleys to drive off any strangers who approach their borders, they are, nevertheless, the most hospitable of people.

### The "Green Mountain Boys."

The "Green Mountain Boys" was a name assumed by a body of soldiers from Vermont in the Revolutionary war. They captured Fort Ticonderoga at the battle of Bennington. They were organized originally by Ethan Allen to oppose the claims of New York to the territory of Vermont. The Green Mountain Boys were the first to ask that Vermont be regarded as a state. This was not granted until 1791, when Vermont was admitted as the fourteenth state.

### This Oil May Cure Leprosy.

The use of Chaulmoogra oil has been known for some time to have some virtue in the treatment of leprosy, and recently it has been discovered that there are a great many points of similarity between the germs of leprosy and those of tuberculosis. This has led to some government experiments in the direction of combating tuberculosis which will be conducted at Hawaii.

### Iron Ore From the Alps.

A new iron ore field has been discovered in Switzerland which is estimated to contain 47,000,000 tons, which will assure to Switzerland, at present consumption rate, sufficient iron ore to last for 45 years. The federal council suggests a provision by the government of 1,200,000 francs upon condition that a total capital of 4,000,000 francs is raised for exploitation.

### It Was Suggestion.

"So she refused you?"

"That's the impression I received."

"Didn't she actually say no?"

"No, she didn't. All she said was 'Ha-ha-ha!'"—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Maple Is Much Used.

Makers of croquet sets use more maple than any other wood; but the mallet heads of fine sets may be lignum-vitae or teak; and the mallet handles may be of beech and birch as well as of maple, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington. The balls wear out sooner than the other parts of the outfit. They gradually go to pieces by splitting, chips at a time.

### No Advocate but Itself.

Do not waste a minute, not a second, in trying to demonstrate to others the merit of your own performance. If your work does not vindicate itself, you cannot vindicate it, but you can labor steadily on to the something which needs no advocate but itself.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "A Letter to a Young Contributor."

### Fine Place to Explore.

Arabia confinis possibly the greatest tract of unexplored territory now existing in the world. According to one authority, no European traveler has penetrated more than a hundred miles from the coast, except at one or two points, in the vast southern half of the peninsula, where about 760,000 miles of territory (largely desert) remain unexplored.—Outlook.

### First American Postal System.

The first successful postal system established in any of the American colonies was that of William Penn, who, in 1683, appointed Henry Wmaly of Tekonny, to keep a post and "apply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to Newcastle or the Falls of the Delaware."

### Poison Obtained From Dead.

The favorite poison used by the Australian bushmen in warfare is obtained from certain portions of a putrefying corpse. It is said that a man wounded with a war-shaft poisoned with this awful venom dies of lock-jaw almost immediately.

### Heat in City.

In the city the sun's rays hit the sidewalk and bound back in your face. If there are no trees or grass around to absorb some of the heat, the temperature is several degrees higher than in the country.

### Lines to Be Remembered.

To be as good as our fathers, we must be better. Imitation is not discipleship. When someone sent a cracked plate to China to have a set made, every piece in the new set had a crack in it.—Wendell Phillips.

### Convict's Unhappy Knowledge.

The philosophers worry about the relations between space and time, but the convict doesn't. He knows that he is doing a large amount of time in a limited amount of space.

### Jud' Tunkins.

Jud Tunkins says he can't understand why some people think it's any kind of a comfort to explain to a man that his troubles are his own fault.

### New Source of Paper.

From a mixture of sugar cane refuse and bamboo fiber a Trinidad planter has succeeded in making a paper equal in quality to the best wood pulp product.

### Out of Order.

"That motion is out of order," said the chairman of a political meeting as he saw a rowdy raising his arm to throw an egg.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Two Best-Educated Countries.

Scotland and Switzerland rank as the best educated countries in the world.

### Worth Thinking About.

If our own interest is not sufficient to make us be careful, let us think of the interest to others.—Wagner.

## Special Bargains

Full and Winter Woolens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at a price less than our regular price. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which will arrive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,  
184 Thames Street  
NEWPORT, R. I.

### HAD TOUGH OF COMIC OPERA

Chinese Armies Stopped Fighting to Let United States Vessel Pass Down the River.

Ensign William H. Galloway, navigating officer of the United States destroyer Hart, attached to the United States Asiatic squadron in Chinese waters, in a letter tells of the intensified work placed on the hands of the vessels of the squadron in the Far East by the operations of the Chinese civil war now in progress between the Pekingese and the Cantonese sections of the nation. When armies representing these hostile sections approach cities in which American citizens are in business there is much excitement on the part of the Americans and they call urgently for the protection of the fleet, says the Columbus Dispatch.

Recently the Hart received a telegram call from an officer of a United States merchant vessel, stating that his vessel 50 miles up one of the Chinese rivers was being detained. The captain was anxious to put to sea, and would the Hart see that it was permitted to depart? The Hart got on the job at once and found when the scene was reached that there was no governmental authority holding the United States ship up, but the Cantonese army was drawn up on one side of the river and the Pekingese on the other and a battle was in progress, with the river, through which the United States ship must pass, between them. Naturally the captain did not fancy risking the shots that were passing across the channel. The respective commanders kindly suspended the fighting until the merchant vessel had passed.

### SUCCESS SLOW IN COMING

Discoverer of Vulcanized Rubber Was at One Time Compelled to Beg Money for Bread.

Charles Goodyear, who became a millionaire and was the inventor of vulcanized rubber as well as many other forms of the tree sap products, at one time was forced to beg for \$5 to keep him from starving. In 1834 he discovered that rubber could be vulcanized. It was an accident. He attempted to remove some bronze dust from a bit of rubber cloth, and after trying several chemicals (tried aqua fortis, a chemical largely composed of sulphuric acid, it failed also, and he threw the cloth away. A few days later he picked it up by chance, and noted the spot rubbed by the aqua fortis had hardened and would stand a degree of heat that would have melted it in its former state.

He applied his discovery, and soon was wearing rubber shoes, coats, hats and other garments, and had a small fortune by the right of his discovery. But a year passed, and his goods were discredited and returned, rotting and broken. He was ruined. He started in again to discover a method that would vulcanize the rubber, and for ten years he kept at it, his life a long misery of hunger and cold and crushing poverty. His success came suddenly and soon he was rich beyond his wildest dreams.

### Wonderful Poison Gases.

Canned, solidified, poison gas, which is claimed to be absolutely foolproof and mobile, has been perfected for use by the American soldier, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. That two studies—defensive and offensive gas research—go hand in hand already has been demonstrated, for, in addition to the development of new forms of gas, army experts at the Edgewood (Md.) arsenal, have had to improve the gas masks to make them effective against some of the new gases brought into existence there. In technical military progress, every new weapon means a call upon the armorer for a new defense. As a result, this country today has not only gases which surpass anything used during the World war, but a mask which, in recent tests was worn 24 hours a day for a week, except at mealtime, without any discomfort whatever. Breathing was normal, speaking was simple, and it kept out all the gases thus far known.

### Women Smokers "Under Cover."

The mystery of where women cigarette smokers obtain their supply is solved, in part at least, by an up-town druggist, who was asked why nearly all such stores keep their tobacco stands in inconspicuous places, says the New York Sun. He said the reason for doing so is because the druggists cater to women smokers, and this class is rather timid about purchasing in the open. The women, it seems prefer to glide back to some out-of-the-way corner, where nobody will see them. Of course, there are exceptions.

### Not Much of a Party.

Seven-year-old Jean and her mother were invited to an informal party. They went. There the guests talked and talked, and finally the hostess passed for refreshments some wonderful fruit and candy. Little Jean ate with the others but looked expectantly for something else. But nothing came.

On the way home she voiced her disappointment to mother. "I don't see why they call a thing like that a party," she complained. "I don't think much of a party you don't have a drop to drink."—Indianapolis News.

# The Mercury.

Published by MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
Telephone 1341  
House Telephone 1341

Saturday, May 14, 1921

## QUICK THINKERS

A college student who came home the other day to see the "folks," seemed to be in a rather discouraged frame of mind because he could not get his lessons more quickly. His friends could get a lesson in half the time he could. If they read it over once they could go into the classroom and put over a very good line of talk about it, while he had to go over the text again and again.

The boy wanted to know how he was going to compete in business with fellows who were so much brighter than he was, and his future prospects appeared dark to him.

A professor of Columbia University has devised a system to test the mental abilities of college students. Under this standard this boy might not stand very high. This system does not reveal knowledge and understanding so much as quick wit. Recently this professor gave this test to a group of 50 of the leading business men in an Eastern city. The results were amazing. Not one of these successful business men was up to the average of the young students that entered Columbia.

Is this new generation so much brighter than the old one, that these young fellows will soon distance all the old timers? If so, there will be a tremendous business revolution before long.

People may overestimate the value of quick thinking. The father of the boy first referred to told his son, that successful business men are not necessarily very quick thinkers. Rather they are sure thinkers. They analyze a situation thoroughly and patiently, study it with judgment and experience, and when they decide, their decision is usually correct. In the long run, these qualities count more than mere quickness. The fellow who thinks too speedily gets in the habit of sighing his work and depending more on alertness than on thoroughness. So let not the slow and plodding boys be discouraged, as the tortoise many times overtakes the hare.

## GOVERNMENT RED TAPE

For many years government operations have been characterized by what is called "red tape." If you have any dealings with the federal bureau, they are likely to be exceedingly prolonged and tedious. There is no snap and "pep" in government work.

The bigger these operations become, the higher the taxes rise. Conditions that might not seem serious in the easy times before the war, now become exceedingly burdensome.

Red tape methods in the government arise from the habit colloquially known as "passing the buck." The people in public offices are always afraid of taking responsibility. They are not rewarded for display of initiative and have nothing to gain from showing special efficiency. Consequently the tendency is strong to run along in a routine way. The principal effort is to avoid being blamed when things go wrong.

The government workers are always anxious to secure higher authority for everything they do, so that if things go wrong they can pass the blame to someone else. During the war the supply work was delayed by this constant referring of papers and transactions from one department or official to another. This circumlocution took time and prevented the prompt action that you get in a private business, where a man's success depends on his ability to study out short cuts and get quick action.

It has been a great reproach to the recent administration that it tolerated these antiquated methods. Government business should have been reorganized years ago on the model of a private corporation. President Taft made an earnest effort to bring this about, but his work was interrupted by a Democratic victory. President Harding's cabinet has taken up the problem where he left it, and will no doubt accomplish a great improvement of method.

## THE ZONE POSTAL LAW

A proposal is now pending in Congress to repeal the postal zone law as applied to second class mail. This movement is backed by magazines and big national weeklies. If it passes, a law will be substituted placing a flat rate on all newspapers and magazines. The newspapers are opposing this proposition on the ground that the cost of delivering their publications is not nearly so much as that of delivering big magazines and weeklies.

The latter publications have to a large extent a national circulation. They often send as many to a distant state as to their own nearby territory. Newspaper circulation, however, is mostly local. It goes into the country immediately around the place of

publication.

It costs more to transport a magazine from New York to Texas or California, than to transport a newspaper from a city out into some outlying town 10 or 20 miles away. The cost of carrying magazines is thus much greater than that of newspapers, since magazines have to be carried so much farther. A flat rate for both classes would be just as sensible as charging as much freight between Chicago and one of its suburbs, as between Chicago and New York.

The magazines claim that they stimulate postal business in the way of mail orders, which helps out the postal revenue. But newspapers promote all kinds of enterprises which pay taxes. If you begin to weigh all these indirect considerations, the newspapers can stand comparison with the magazines in the service they render.

The newspaper is one of the principal forces working for community progress. If you deal a heavy blow at them by an unfair postal law, you deal a blow to the communities they represent. Business men's organizations everywhere, which depend so much upon newspaper cooperation, should protest against a law that will injure the means by which they obtain publicity for their work.

## TAX EXEMPT SECURITIES

The recommendations to Congress made by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, speak of the \$10,000,000,000 of tax exempt bonds issued by states and municipalities, and refers to them as an economic evil of the first magnitude.

Many bonds have been issued with the tax exemption privilege, because investors would pay a higher price for them. The tax laws of many states take so large a portion of the income of bonds, that an investor must either conceal the fact that he possesses them, or else pay so high a tax that it does not pay to hold them. This has made the tax exempt bonds popular, even at high prices. But the owners thereof usually escape paying their share of the taxes.

A good many states find it better policy to place a moderate income tax on all bonds, and if this is done no more tax exempt securities should be issued. Their effect is to encourage business men to take money out of industrial enterprises, and put it into bonds at a low rate of interest. This slows up business and tends to create unemployment.

## ROAD FOUNDATIONS

It is pathetic to see how much good money has been wasted in unscientific highway and sidewalk building at a time when people are in need of better facilities. Many cities have spent money lavishly on cement sidewalks, and have seen these walks crumble, because a proper foundation was not laid.

Enormous sums were wasted when cement roads were first constructed, from failure to secure the right subgrade. Millions are being wasted in some places in providing a thicker road surface than is necessary, and in others on roads that are bound to go to pieces under modern traffic. The federal bureau of roads is urging all road builders to have soils thoroughly tested for study of their bearing power, so that the road men shall know just how much traffic a foundation can hold up.

## BUSINESS PROMOTION TRIPS

An interesting effort for trade promotion was made last fall by the business men of Iowa. About 100 of these men started out to visit their customers in 57 cities. They took along a band which gave concerts in the streets of the towns they visited.

The purpose of the trip was advertising, pleasant business relations and good feeling. Some people might say that such a party would not be welcomed in the surrounding territory, as local business men in the several towns would look at them as rivals. Yet this party was received with the utmost warmth. Everybody seemed to realize that closer relations tend to keep trade at home within one's section, and to interest capitalists in the development of their home territory.

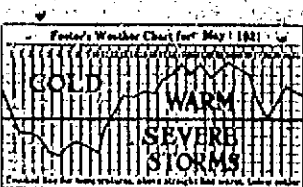
## ACCOMMODATING THE PUBLIC

The "Nation's Business" tells of a druggist who makes a specialty of selling postage stamps at the same price of course that the government charges. Many people would think it queer that a business man would bother to handle a thing that returned no profit.

But this druggist had signs in his window advertising stamps, and his clerks are very pleasant and accommodating to all who come in to buy, them even if they buy nothing else. Many business men would be grouchy to such customers. But this druggist figures that the people who are accommodated in this way get in the habit of coming to his store, and soon become customers for other things.

## Names Somewhat Misleading

Cleopatra's needles were not erected by Cleopatra nor in honor of that queen, but by Thothmes III. Pompey's pillar, in Alexandria, was erected by the Emperor Diocletian, according to its inscription, and has nothing to do with Pompey.



## WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1921.

During early part of the week centering on May 18; another weather disturbance will come out of the extreme northwest part of this continent. While the general temperature will be above normal and frequently vary up and down, the long trend will be to higher degrees than usually occur in May. But the next storm will bring still higher temperatures and therefore the farmers will smile to see the rapid growth of their crops.

This disturbance will be one of the two most severe storms of May and will affect the whole continent. The warm wave is always the advance guard and will spread over all the northern part of the Rockies by May 18, its center crossing meridian 90 near that date not far from St. Louis, and then on toward New Orleans. Behind this warm wave one or two days will come the center of the low and when that center passes over your section you will experience a depressing atmosphere, no wind and not many clouds. This center of the low is called the storm center but there is nothing in it to indicate a storm and many people start on a journey at that most dangerous time. If you carefully read these bulletins, the knowledge gained from them will save you from many weather difficulties. This storm will move in a semicircle from the crest of the northern Rockies to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, or Atlantic coast, from near May 18 to near May 22.

This storm wave will introduce a rainy spell that, before it ends, will almost determine the 1921 crops. Farmers should do an unusual amount of cultivating before that rainy season begins as many sections, during its continuance, will be too wet for cultivation. From June 12 to 22 will be another best time to do an extra amount of cultivation. Near the middle of June the monthly change in crop weather will occur, and it will be of very considerable importance to large sections of North America, South America and India.

The results of my forecasts for April bring new and convincing evidence that I have the key to the immensely important weather problem. I am now preparing to demonstrate to the public and to the scientific world that I have found it. I had made the most of the discoveries before, but in January, 1921, the greatest of all my discoveries was made and it was so important that I was compelled to reconstruct my system of calculations. Formerly I did not have the exact combinations of the ten solar system bodies that control our weather. I found that some of these bodies, as magnets, will not work with some of the others and my last discovery is the true combination of these solar system magnets. I intend to press the button on the public and official science beginning not later than October and probably with the July forecasts. The tests will be made by giving, more than month in advance, the daily temperatures at Pittsburgh, St. Louis and St. Paul.

## Limitations.

As a general thing, when it comes up that a woman has to ask a man to guess her age she expects him to be at least a gentleman. — Dallas News.

## Jazz Records and Song Hits

A2680—\$1.00

Fi Fo Fun—One Step

Dancing Hokeymoo—Fox Trot

A2879—\$1.00

Just Another K-s—W

Ah There—Fox Trot

A2883—\$1.00

Mohammed—Fox Trot

Afghanistan—Fox Trot

A2895—\$1.00

Bo-La-Do—Fox Trot

Venetian Moon—Fox Trot

A2898—\$1.00

Kid from Madrid—Al Jolson

C-U-B-A—Kaufman

We ship Records all over the country.

## PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE

NEWPORT, R. I.

## WEEKLY CALENDAR, MAY 1921

STANDARD TIME

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thurs Fri Sat

14 Sat 1 21 6 30 0 15 0 20 1 17

15 Sun 2 22 7 01 1 16 1 21 2 18

16 Mon 3 23 7 11 2 17 2 22 3 19

17 Tue 4 24 7 22 3 18 3 23 4 20

18 Wed 5 25 7 32 4 19 4 24 5 21

19 Thurs 6 26 7 43 5 20 5 25 6 22

20 Fri 7 27 7 53 6 21 6 26 7 23

21 Sat 8 28 8 04 7 22 7 27 8 24

22 Sun 9 29 8 14 8 23 8 28 9 25

23 Mon 10 30 8 25 9 24 9 29 10 26

24 Tues 11 31 8 35 10 25 10 30 11 27

25 Wed 12 1 8 46 11 26 11 31 12 28

26 Thurs 1 2 8 56 12 27 12 32 1 29

27 Fri 3 3 9 07 1 28 1 33 2 30

28 Sat 4 4 9 18 2 29 2 34 3 31

29 Sun 5 5 9 28 3 30 3 35 4 32

30 Mon 6 6 9 39 4 31 4 36 5 33

31 Tues 7 7 9 50 5 32 5 37 6 34

New Moon, May 14th, 4.03 a.m. evening.

1st Quar. May 14th, 10.45 morning.

Full Moon May 21st, 3.18 evening.

Last Moon May 25th, 4.46 evening.

## Deaths.

In this city, 7th inst., Ellen Ann, wife of Wright A. Aldred, aged 85 years.  
In this city, 10th inst., Mrs. J. W. Allen, wife of the late Edward and Catherine Lannon.  
In this city, 11th inst., John Downes, in his 64th year.  
In Middletown, 9th inst., suddenly, Martha B. Edley.  
In Providence, 10th inst., Mary A., wife of James Louis Pettit, in her 66th year.

## NOTICE

Immediate steps are to be taken to collect taxes of 1913 to 1920, unpaid and due the Town of New Shoreham. The lists of unpaid taxes have been turned over to the undersigned by Oliver C. Ross, Tax Collector, and all unpaid taxes must be paid at once in order to save extra expense.

EVERETT A. KINGSLEY

Att'y-at-Law

May 10, 1921

Westerly, R. I.

## BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent.)

### Whist Results

Although old Juna Phylus was copiously displaying his line of wet goods, last Saturday evening, ninety-two market whist fans ventured forth and engaged in this weekly combat. Possibly some may have entertained the idea that the chauffeur of the colossal watering cart was competing with the record recently established by the wet goods counter of the good ship Morinango, which held a brief three-star sale for Sou-west Point some few days previous; but any way, the results were different—all were standing when the following awards were announced:

Miss Lorraine Sprague, basket of fruit; Win. Tanco Mitchell, Mystery box; Chester Worthen, strip of bacon; Cornelius Rose, 8 lbs. taffy; Mrs. Louise Mitchell, 8 lbs. coffee; Miss Mervin Allen, B. I. A. penant; Miss Hattie Hayes, bag of flour; Mrs. Emma Littlefield, one ham; Consolation: Mrs. May Allen, Horatio Minklin. During the usual period of dancing a lucky number waltz was carried, which was captured by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tucker.

To conform to the daylight saving idea which has been adopted in the town, the whists will be started at 8.30 p. m., and but twelve hands will be played, leaving the usual period for dancing.

### Orpheus Club to Appear in Providence

The Orpheus Club, with Mrs. Hope Rose directing and the entire cast which recently presented its 1921 Frolics before a capacity audience in Mohegan Hall, have been invited to repeat their success on June 1 in Masonic Temple, Providence, as the guests of Providence Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

### To Enforce Prohibition

Lieut. Henry Cooke of the Federal Prohibition Enforcement Bureau, an agent-prohibitionist, of Boston, Mass., it is alleged, has been appointed to take charge of the illegal liquor traffic on Block Island during the coming season. It is understood that one of the local societies will keep Lieut. Cooke and his four associates well informed regarding violations of the 18th Amendment within the borders of the town.

Enforcement Agent, Lester A. Marshall, one of Lieut. Cooke's assistants, spent two days of the past week on Block Island on a secret mission at the instance, it is claimed, of the U. S. Prohibition department of Providence. Since the State of Rhode Island has failed to enact any legislation for the enforcement of prohibition, it has become necessary for the Federal forces to take command of the situation, and according to Rev. Mr. Claypool of the State Anti-Saloon League, the measures adopted will be most drastic. It has been learned from good authority that two of the four Federal men will reside in the town, one will remain in Newport and one in New London, Conn.

The government men will work independently of the local police departments throughout Rhode Island, each branch being supplied with Federal warrants, which can be filled out at a moment's notice.

The Sunshine Club met with the president, Mrs. Sylvanus Willis, on Thursday afternoon. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

The pupils of the Harbor School hung their teacher, Miss Almada Littlefield, a May basket on Saturday evening.

Miss Alzaida Mott, who is taking the nurses' course at the R. I. Hospital, arrived on the Island Monday to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Mott.

Mrs. Louise Mitchell and Mrs. May Allen, who were the local delegates to the Haskell Institute in Providence last week, held an informal reception in the Shepard Co. stores to a number of their island friends on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Homer Sheffield and Miss Marion Fenner have returned to the Island after spending a fortnight in New York, Providence and Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. George Steadman and Miss Muriel Steadman are visiting Mrs. Steadman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Mott, at the Turnip Farm.

Mrs. May Steadman of East Providence is visiting friends on the Island.

Mrs. Frank W. Lockwood of Lake-wood is visiting her son, F. Earle Lockwood, at his home on Water street.

Mrs. F. Earle Lockwood is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Corkum at Walpole, Mass.

Capt. Arlo G. Littlefield expects to arrive with his new boat, the Marion M., the latter part of this week.

Dr. F. B. Husted was recently initiated into and made a life member of the "Cognac Club," limited.

Captain and Mrs. Samuel R. Littlefield entertained Captain and Mrs. Collins of the Sandy Point Coast Guard Station and their son, Stewart Collins, and Postmaster and Mrs. S. Martin Rose, at dinner last Sunday afternoon. In the early evening Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Rose arrived and later the party toured the Island in Mr. Rose's touring car.

## \$25.00 Reward

For information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who shot down and carried away from building, 1041 West 212nd St. Galvanizing Co. Co. of the City of New York, the following reward is offered: \$25.00.

Black Island, R. I.

## Challenges

The New York Bloomer Girls and the Baltic Rivals, the latter from Baltic, Conn., have written to the local Athletic Association in view of arranging exhibition baseball contests with the local team the coming summer.

As these contests would interest the summer visitors to a marked degree, considerable enthusiasm has been evidenced in favor of booking these attractions.

Owing to the fact that the local outfit charges no admission to their contests, they would be financially unable to post a guarantee to defray the visiting aggregation's expenses. However, if the local hotels would subscribe the necessary budget, the B. I. A. would tender their services gratuitously, to the credit of the town and to the satisfaction of the summer guests.

Let's entertain our visitors and make Block Island a real resort. Pledges of assistance to launch this civic enterprise should be made at once to Merton Mott, Secretary Block Island Athletic Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Sharp are attending the Southern New England Conference of the Primitive Methodist Churches at Brooklyn, N. Y., as delegates from the Block Island Primitive Methodist Church.

## NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

### Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

Massachusetts retail merchants will carry their fight for a general turnover tax to Washington. This week they will be given a chance at a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee to relate their experience under the present revenue laws and to present their reasons for believing that a sales tax would prove beneficial to the country.

Notice of a proposed decrease in wages and a revision in working conditions of conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen, agents and telegraph operators has been issued by the Central Vermont railway. The notice was similar to that issued a short time ago on the Rutland road, to be effective on the same date, May 26. About 1200 employees of the road are affected.

Officers elected during the session of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Knights of Pythias, were: Grand Chancellor, Elmer L. Elliott, Lynn; grand vice-chancellor, Harry R. Lawrence, Lawrence; grand, proctor, the Rev. Dr. Francis I. Root, Proctor; grand keeper of records and seal, Geo. E. Howe; grand master of exchequer, William F. Bonham, Somerville; grand master-at-arms, Harry G. Byer, Everett; grand junior guard, William G. Lord, Athol; grand outer guard, Chas. Wright, Bourne.

There have been capricious and cryptic rite visitations to Boston from Montreal the past few years and now Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory K. T. proposes to send a delegation to call on De Molay Commandery. The Montreal Knights will be headed by Eminent Preceptor Williamson. The party will number about 30 and will make the trip by auto May 23. Past Commander Harry C. Crocker, formerly of Boston, marshal of the Grand Priory of Canada, will be one of the visitors.

Brown University, Providence, announces that beginning with the new term next September: an undergraduate tuition fees would be advanced to \$250 per year, an advance of \$50.

Fannie E. Ostrander, 52, author and literary critic, died at her home in New Haven, Ct. She wrote a number of books, mostly children's stories, and also contributed to magazines.

The Mark Twain Home on Farmington avenue, Hartford, Ct., will not be demolished to make way for a new building. The directors of the Kingswood School, which occupies the homestead, voted to renew their lease on the place.

According to an inventory filed in the Suffolk, Mass., probate court, the late Maj. Henry L. Higginson on Boston left an estate valued at \$2,599,694.65, of which the personal property was valued at \$2,498,651.17 and the real estate at \$101,043.13.

Dr. Samuel Smith Drury of Concord, N. H., elected April 18 to succeed Bishop-Elect William T. Manning as rector of Trinity Church, has declined. His decision was announced at St. Paul's school, Concord, where he has been headmaster for several years.

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## FOREIGN-BORN RATIO FALLS

35.4 Per Cent of All in City, Against 40.4 in 1910.

Washington.—New York City's foreign born whites were announced by the Census Bureau as 1,980,210, or 35.4 per cent of the total population as compared with 40.4 per cent in 1910. Natives of Russia led in numbers with 479,441; Italians numbered, 353,427; Irish, 202,833; Germans, 193,545; Poles, 145,257; and Austrians, 129,147. Thirty nations were represented in New York, the announcement showed.

## BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET

Week of May 3-7, 1921

(Prepared by the United States Bureau of Markets.)

### Fruits and Vegetables.

Asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, spinach and strawberries were higher, potatoes and tomatoes lower, and other important lines about steady. Apples were scarce and firm at \$7.00. \$1.25 a barrel for New York State. Maine apples out of common storage brought \$1.00-\$1.25 and a few fancy New Hampshire at \$1.50. Asparagus was plentiful and lower at the beginning of the week, but was scarce and higher at the close on account of the cold weather retarding its growth. Native grown asparagus closed at \$7.00-\$1.50 a bushel box and New Jersey at \$5.00-\$7.50 per dozen bunches. Native grown cucumbers closed higher at \$2.00-\$1.50 per bushel box. Dandelions were \$1.25 lower at 40-45 a bushel. Household lettuce was \$2-30 higher at \$1.00-\$1.50 a bushel.

Brookline County potatoes were slightly lower at \$1.00-\$1.50 per 100 pounds, while NEW England potatoes were steady at \$1.00-\$1.50 a barrel.

The first native grown spinach appeared on the market this week and sold at \$1.00-\$1.75 a bushel.

Native rhubarb declined still further to \$1.25-\$1.50 a bushel, and scallions were slightly lower at 40-50 a bushel. Native grown beans and carrots were unchanged at \$1.25-\$1.50 and \$1.75-\$2.25 a bushel respectively, while parsnips advanced slightly to a range of \$2.25-\$2.50 a bushel.

### Dairy and Poultry Products

At the close of last week, about all dealers were talking lower prices, but this week has shown the results of a too bearish tendency, as while the close is easy, most of the products reacted sharply and advanced right up to Friday.





## CONDENSED CLASSICS

GIL BLAS

By ALAIN RENE, LE SAGE

Condensation by  
Nathan Haskell Dole

Alain Rene Le Sage, author of the world's most remarkable books, was born on Dec. 13, 1668, in a small town of western France. He died nearly eighty years later, in 1747.

Unlike many men of genius, Le Sage did not go through life doing spectacular things. He was a man of letters, a man of letters, a man of letters.

Le Sage was a man of letters, a man of letters, a man of letters. He was a man of letters, a man of letters, a man of letters.

Outside of France, Le Sage will always live because of his one book that ranks among the world's masterpieces. "Gil Blas" is his life story, an animated picture of Spain in its most colorful period.

GIL BLAS, the only son of an old soldier, had reached the age of seventeen when his uncle, the village priest, who had taught him a little Latin, Greek and logic, sent him off with 40 ducats and a bad mule to study divinity at Salamanca.

His adventures began immediately. At his first stop he was cheated out of his mule; as he was eating his dinner, a wily flatterer invited himself to be his guest and showed his gratitude by the good advice never to be taken by a priest.

He had to pay an exorbitant reckoning and went on his way, "giving up as many devils as there are grains in the calendar, the parasite, the landlord and the lun."

He soon fell into the hands of bandits, who made him join them on their raids. In one of them they captured Dona Mencha, wife of the Marques de la Guardia, and brought her to their cavern. Gil Blas pretended to be ill and escaped with the grateful lady.

He was arrested as one of the bandits and as he was wearing clothes recognized by one of their victims, and his pockets were full of money, he was thrown into jail. After several weeks' imprisonment his innocence was established, but the jailer had robbed him of everything.

At Burgos, he sought out Dona Mencha who presented him with a hundred ducats and a costly ring. He bought a pretentious outfit for twelve ducats and decided that, instead of becoming a licentiate, he would make his way in this world rather than think of the next.

A second gift of a thousand ducats from Dona Mencha confirmed him to his resolve. He bought two mules and hiring a servant, set forth for Madrid. His servant conspired with several rogues to make a fool of him. One of them, Camilla, pretended to be related to Dona Mencha, invited him to hired lodgings as if to her own home, and there he was feasted and flattered. As a mark of special favor she exchanged her ruby ring, which she declared was worth 300 pistoles, for his, and procured him an invitation to a great country seat for hunting and fishing.

But when he arose in the morning, his servant, the two mules, his portmanteau and Dona Mencha's pretended relatives had vanished. The ruby ring was a cheat.

Fortunately he fell in with a boyhood friend, Fabricio, at Valladolid, and by his advice became a servant to a clergyman, the canon Sedillo, at whose house he led an easy life. The canon soon died, leaving him his worthless library, and the good fortune of becoming assistant to his physician, the famous Doctor Sangrado. Under him Gil Blas became particularly proficient in his method of practice, which consisted of nothing but blood-letting and "drenching of water." He declared that he made as many cures and cures as the siege of Troy; one of his victims was the betrothed of a giant Biscayan, who threatened him with dire vengeance, and he fled to Madrid, where he became valet to a mysterious and wealthy Don Bernardo, his only duty being to keep the wardrobe brushed and to tend door. But he happened to fall in with Rolando, captain of the brigands; and Don Bernardo, seeing him in such suspicious company, discharged him with six ducats.

For one reason or another he kept changing employers; he served now a dissipated nobleman, then an intriguing actress, then an aged libertine whose daughter, in gratitude for aiding her to win back her recreant lover, Don Luis Pacheco, gave him a hundred pistoles, and, on her fa-

ther's death, got him a place with still another aged noble, Don Gonzales, whose dressing operations, when he arose at noon, reminded him of the resurrection of Lazarus.

Here again he acted as intermediary in a love affair, but when he told his infatuated employer that he was being duped, he was turned off, though given a recommendation to the Marques de Chaves, reputed the cleverest woman in Madrid, because she was as solemn as an owl, and rarely spoke. Her salon, called "the Fustianable Institution for Literature, Taste and Science," was the resort for the wits and notables of Madrid.

Here again he had easy work, but getting into trouble about a girl, was compelled to leave the city. On his way to Toledo he rescued a young nobleman, named Don Alfonso, from arrest. They became friends and after Don Alfonso reached home, he and his father became Gil Blas' patrons, placing him as secretary to his relative, the archbishop of Granada, who was humorously vain and as broad as he was long.

Gil Blas praised his sermons and was regarded as a young man of excellent judgment until after the prelate's mind was affected by apoplexy and his humors became discordant ravings. Gil Blas obeyed the archbishop's command to tell him if he fell short in his preaching and was ignominiously packed off. Reduced to extremities once more, he passed as the brother of a disreputable actress and thus secured the position as secretary to a Portuguese grandee, the Marquis de Marlina. This trick was discovered. He returned to Madrid and after many amusing and not always creditable adventures, was appointed under secretary to the duke of Lerma, prime minister to the king. His duties may be gauged by his comment: "One makes a merit of any dirty work in the service of the great."

His experiences with the upper and the lower world, with actors, poets, libertines, physicians, bandits, adventurers, and hidalgos and their servants, had sharpened his wits, and his native ability and smattering of education gave him growing influence. He was courted, flattered and bribed; his conceit and vanity became colossal.

He declared that "a court had all the sororities virtues of Lethe in the case of poor relations" and confessed that "every fence of his former gay and generous temper had disappeared."

Pride came before a fall. Having been employed to procure a questionable mistress for the heir-apparent, he was arrested by the king's orders and thrown into the dungeon of Segovia. The prince intervened, but he was exiled from the two Castles. All his property was seized and his mercenary engagement to a wealthy Jeweler's daughter was broken.

Then his friend, Don Alfonso, whom he had got appointed as governor of Valencia, presented him with a small estate near that city.

On his way thither he stopped at his birthplace and found his uncle a mental wreck and his mother worn out in caring for his dying father. He gave his father a pompous funeral, and settled an annuity on his mother, but the town's people were so indignant with him for his neglect of his family that they threatened to mob him.

Glad to escape with his life, he reached Valencia, where he was received at his new home by seven or eight servants provided by Don Alfonso. He got rid of most of them and lived frugally, marrying Antonia, daughter of his farmer, Don Basilio. But his idyllic happiness ended with the death of his wife in childbirth.

Soon afterward the crown prince came to the throne and offered him a place of high responsibility. Gil Blas who had learned wisdom, replied that "all he wanted was a good situation, where there was no inducement to violate his conscience, and where the favors of his prince were not likely to be bartered for filthy lucre."

He was made confidant to the prime minister, who entrusted him with the education of his illegitimate son and heir. This brought him a little.

After some years when the duke lost the king's favor, Gil Blas followed him into retirement, and on his death was remembered with a bequest of 10,000 pistoles. He returned to his beautiful estate, made a second marriage, and lived, happy and respected, training his children wisely and confiding to his memoirs all his errors, crimes, joys and sorrows, together with his opinions of literature, society and the stage. His narrative is interspersed with long and fascinating stories related by various characters whom he had met; these and his own adventures furnish a vivid picture of the romantic Spain of the seventeenth century.

"Gil Blas" is one of the wisest and most amusing of romances, and though it is not free from the coarseness permitted at that time, vice is not depicted attractively and its teaching is generally moral.

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State Flower of Colorado. The columbine, commonly called the honeysuckle, is the state flower of Colorado. Although a native of Europe and Asia, it is now found throughout the United States and far into Canada. Lovers of the columbine have endeavored to make it the national flower.

Olive in South Africa. The wild olive is found throughout South Africa, but all attempts to establish a successful industry have failed so far. The principal drawback to the industry is said to be the presence of the "olive fly," an insect well known to the olive-growing countries of Europe.

## The Engagement of John Henry

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

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Every youth in town, except John Henry, had a girl. Some, like his fascinating cousin, George Baker, had more than one. Yet John Henry was no womanizer. He was merely afflicted with so bad a case of bashfulness that the very thought of asking a girl if he might call was sufficient to cause him to palpitate inwardly and outwardly to trip his brow.

His only acquaintance with lovely women was through the medium of books. In fact, so omnivorous a reader was John Henry that he had exhausted the resources of his home town of Hamden and had taken to spending his evenings in Milford, the neighboring community, which boasted a "young library" of several thousand volumes.

It was on his return from such an expedition that John Henry was met by his cousin George, who had been calling on a Milford girl. Now, George was not above twitting John Henry on his guileless condition, and it was with such an amiable intent in mind that he slipped into the seat beside his cousin on the interurban trolley.

"Let you beg, sparkling a girl, J. H.," he began. "Then, as John Henry maintained a silence meant to be dismaying, and 'I'll wager she can't hold a candle to the peach I've been to see! Some girl, J. H.!' he continued, and proceeded along this line until their destination was reached.

And here the matter might have ended except for George's parting shot as their ways separated. "When you going to see your girl again?"

"That question was overheard by John Henry's mother, approaching down a side street on her way home from her Wednesday Evening Sewing circle. Not for worlds would she have let her son know that she had learned the real reason for his journeying to Milford. But in her heart she was inordinately pleased. Her John Henry being like other boys and actually calling on a girl! Well, her nephew George would have to look out once her boy got started! A sentiment very maternal and proper.

Oddly enough there was the very finest grain of truth in George's accusation. John Henry was not exactly going to see a girl, but there



Never a Word Passed Between Them.

was a girl whom he was taking great pleasure in seeing. Not every night—not, for instance, the night that he had met George—but very frequently John Henry found on his arrival in the one small reading room of the library an occupant at the table—a slim, dusky-haired girl bent over a pile of books, pads and newly sharpened pencils.

Never a word passed between them, but sometimes one caught the glance of the other. There would be a little blush on the girl's part, a bit of self-consciousness on his, a quick dropping of two pairs of eyes, and intense absorption. She was very pretty.

Then one evening after she had left, John Henry found a notebook she had dropped. Across it was written "Ruth Kent," and as he held it, debating whether to turn it over to the librarian, a picture fluttered out from the leaves. It was of her, and on the back he saw that she had inscribed, "Lovingly yours."

Quite absurdly, a wave of jealousy swept over him. He decided to take the picture home with him, rather than have it given to the person for whom it was intended, and that night, after studying it fondly, he tucked it away between his collars and handkerchiefs in his bureau drawer.

It was there his mother found it a week later. The girlish face, with its sincere eyes, confirmed her opinion of her son's good taste. The "lovingly yours," on the back quite took her breath away. Nice young girls with faces like that did not give away their pictures with affectionate superscriptions to casual masculine acquaintances—only to feminine friends or to their betrothed. Why, the ideal John Henry must be engaged! She sat weakly down on the edge of the bed. Then she rose, mopped her eyes, and hastened, unintentionally plotting, to share the secret with Ellen Baker, mother of George.

Now, if it had not been for George Baker, his aunt might have discovered her mistake. John Henry might have come to his senses and returned the picture, and George himself been spared a blow. As it was, George, worming out of his mother the cause of his aunt's mysterious visit, let out the information by degrees. John

Henry suddenly became an object of romantic interest for the first time in his life. He liked the sensation, and began to wish his position was genuine.

It was Ruth Kent, herself, unwittingly, who brought things to a head. One sunny afternoon, in the pursuit of subscriptions for a magazine, the proceeds of which were to assist her through college, she rang the bell of the house of John Henry, unaware that she was performing an act of destiny.

For John Henry's mother, suddenly confronting the original of the photograph in her son's bureau drawer, was seized with a wish to be nice to her future daughter-in-law, while not disclosing to her, without her son's permission, that she shared their secret. "Come in, my dear," she invited cordially. "Such a hot afternoon! And I was just going to make myself some lemonade. So much nicer to have company to share it!"

Over the cold glasses Ruth told how she wanted to earn a little money (for her trousseau, of course, divined her listener), and how she was starting in a place where she knew so few people. At that point John Henry's step was heard on the porch outside. His mother excused herself and went to meet him.

With loving hand on his arm, she indicated the room she had just left. "Your—your dance is in there, dear," she told him and thrust him through the doorway.

The veil may well be drawn over what followed—John Henry's confusion, his explanations, his apologies. Enough to say that, ultimately, he was forgiven—just in time, in fact, for John Henry's mother to come in with an invitation to supper.

When much later Ruth went home it was in the company of John Henry, who still had considerable to say to her. Part of it ran as follows: "Don't you think you had better wait a little about going to college? You see you are really the first girl I have ever given a moment's thought to, and I assure you I am very serious in believing you are to be the only one. In fact, from now on, I hope to devote my entire life to you." For a bashful amateur he was doing himself proud.

And the girl on his arm was no doubt much impressed, for she raised her eyes to him with a look that said: "I believe every word you utter, John Henry!"

Perhaps George Baker, standing on the corner waiting for the trolley home, caught that look as they passed him, too interested in each other to observe him. At any rate he started suddenly. "So that is why she wasn't at home," he said to himself bitterly.

## REGION OF SUDDEN FLOODS

In Australia, Meteorologist Has Little Time to Warn of Impending Cloudbursts.

In this country—one speaks of it in a general way, for distances are reckoned by hundreds of miles—the information gathered by the meteorologist does not circulate. Floods come there out of a clear sky. It is no uncommon thing for a flood to be tearing down the bed of what looks like an ancient river, where there is no sign of rain and it is known that no rain has fallen in the area for years. The man with a highly-tuned imagination would be scared to find the bed of the river moving. From above, the debris of timber, grass and other accumulations is to be seen steadily approaching.

There is no apparent reason for the movement, no sign of water pressure at the back of the traveling waste. But the pressure is there. It may be miles behind and pushing miles of debris before it. Rain has fallen in the far north, and the water is flooding the country south.

A few hundred miles from Lake Eyre there were to be seen, after one of these sudden floodings of the area, cattle hung up in the forks of trees, horses dead in the fallen timber, and here and there portions of the gear of drovers or packhorse travelers that had been swept away before the men had time to get it to safe ground.

One of the mysteries of the country was the total disappearance of a wagon team with the wagon and its load of goods traveling north. The teamster had camped in the bed of the creek, as was demonstrated by the tracks of his wagon, which went in, but did not go out. It was accepted that he was caught by the flood, perhaps while asleep at night, and the whole outfit was washed away. At any rate it was never seen again.—Sydney (Australia) Times.

## Quaint Legend of Church Bells.

Of the 12 parish churches of the Isle of Jersey each possessed costly bells. One of these churches sold its bells to defray the expenses of the troops in a long-drawn-out civil war. The ship on which the felled bells were being sent to France foundered and all were lost. Ever since then, the faithful declare, the bells ring from the depths of the sea, the fishermen at St. Ouen's bay always approaching the water's edge to listen for the sound which, if heard, prevents them trusting themselves to set sail. Similar traditions are connected with Turnstall in Norfolk, Blackpool and Echingham, Sussex.

## Snow Banner.

This is a bannerlike stream of snow blown into the air from a mountain peak, often having a pinkish color and extending horizontally for several miles across the sky.

## Of the New-Mown Hay.

The New Zealand black pine, says the American Forestry Magazine, has a faint aroma suggesting new-mown hay.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## INDIANS BLEND SKULLS

Prehistoric Medicine Men of South America Were Skilful.

Scraped the Bone With Knives of Stone or Obsidian and Covered Hole With Gourd.

New York.—Prehistoric Indians of South America had crude medicine men who removed splinters of arrow-heads and stone blades from wounded warriors by cutting through the skull with knives of stone or obsidian and other simple instruments wrought from copper and bronze. Sometimes the patient lived; frequently he went to the happy hunting grounds.

These uncomfortable treatments of serious casualties from tribal skirmishes still continue in remote areas of Bolivia. Evidence of this has been gathered by field workers from the American Museum of Natural History.

Of nearly 1,200 skulls collected in South America by the late Dr. Adolph Bandelier for exhibition in the museum, about 5 per cent has been opened up. So surgeons the practice is known as trephining. It consists of removing a disk or button of bone from the skull with a saw, called a trephine.

Complex fracturing of the skull with depression of the bony plates must have been common occurrences during the ancient tribal wars when clubs headed with stone and copper along with slings, the "bola" and the "llari," were offensive weapons, said the reports of the museum's investigators.

A natural procedure, they opined, with victims who survived skull fractures must have been attempts to remove the splinters of bone that pricked the brain, or to cut out fragments pressing upon it.

Warlike clans fight intermittently even today in the wilds of Bolivia and skull fractures are common. Other heads are perforated now and then in the bacchanals and festivals wheeled up occasionally with great quantities of intoxicants, the investigators reported.

When the laughter and the frolics quiet down, the medicine men get out their sharp pocket knives and make incisions into the injured skulls of the sufferers, frequently covering the aperture with gourd. During the operation they scrape around the wound with a chisel.

Modern anesthetics are unknown to the medicine men. They put their patient into insensibility by constant use of the "coca" plant. This also is employed for healing purposes and is commonly applied to wounds, bruises and contusions.

## TRACES TB TO BAD TEETH



Dr. Thomas J. Ryan, noted dental scientist and writer on dental topics, declares in his latest book, "Teeth and Health," that he has traced tuberculosis to decayed teeth and foul mouths. His experiments also show that Bright's disease and epilepsy can be the result of infected teeth. Doctor Ryan urges the establishment of municipal dental X-ray clinics to check these perils.

## Taking Precautions.

Cambridge, O.—"Don't Shoot! We Are Not Bootleggers." This is the sign showing on many automobiles as a result of the recent shooting of Thomas McNiece, Barnesville, O., who was wounded by city officials when his car was pursued in the belief that it contained whisky.

## Operation Failed to Cure Boy of Mania for Thievery

Surgery lost a point in Houston, Tex., in its fight against crime. Six weeks ago, an operation was ordered for a fourteen-year-old boy, who had a mania for small thievery. The operation was attended by a score of important physicians and was declared a success.

However, the lad is in jail again with a \$30 watch which he neither purchased nor received as a gift.

## Ash Leads in Tennis.

Good tennis rackets require choice woods. Strength is furnished by the bentwood rim or bow, which is usually ash or hickory, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington. Elm is serviceable but its appearance is not regarded as equal to that of hickory or ash, and appearance counts for much.

## WOMAN WHO "MADE GOOD"

Neighbors Are Not Going to See Any "For Sale" Sign Displayed at Her Farm Gate.

I remember how I hurried out of my seat at the window to take off my hat to her that day. Just a woman driving by with the farm team hitched to an old three-wheeled wagon. I can see her now. Five little clumps tucked around her. When was that? Well, never mind just how long. I know it was after Jim went away for the last time over the Long Trail. Jim brought her into our neighborhood from her job teaching school. She did not know a single thing about farming. Couldn't even milk a cow. Most of the folks said, when Jim got his cue, "Well, that settles it. The farm will go to the dogs now. She never can make a go of it."

More than one of us made our plans to buy the place when the "for sale" sign hung on the tree in the front yard. Deacon Jones offered to take a couple of the boys, so that it would be a bit easier for the widow; but, no sir. She just gathered them all up in a little closer about her and said, with a firm look round her mouth, "Thank you, deacon, but as long as I live I'll never let that farm go."

And they did. And now, well—they fought Jim's battle to the finish, and nobody has heard of the farm changing hands. That is what makes some of us feel a little bit ashamed. To be beaten by a woman—you wouldn't like it yourself.

They paid off the mortgage; they fixed up the house; they got better cows; they grew the best crops of anybody in the township. We have not seen the "for sale" sign on the tree. I don't think we will very soon, either. On the other hand, the widow and her boys have just added another eighty to their place.

There they go now! Let me get out before they are out of sight. A new car, sure as you are born, and Jim Junior at the wheel. That's all! I'm just proud of them, even if they have beaten me all hollow. Only a woman! Thank God there are women of that kind in this old world of ours—lots of 'em; and they're the very salt of the earth!—Edgar L. Vincent, in Farm Life.

## States Butterfly Ends Tuberculosis.

The French bacteriologist Metchnikow, in a report of his investigations which he has just presented to the Pasteur Institute, states that for some time past he has been experimenting on the larvae of butterflies and moths, and he has, he declares, discovered that they have the power to destroy all the most dangerous known bacilli. He inoculated them with diphtheria, plague, tetanus and tuberculosis, and found that however heavy the dose the bacilli did not live more than a few days in the larvae, which seemed to contain germ-destroying juices. The bacillus of Koch, for example, which lives in the body of man for years after it once gets hold, was annihilated in the body of the larvae in two or three days.

The vitality of the larvae, the selection declares, is enormous, and he has not been able to find any bacilli which can obtain a hold on their bodies. Now he is endeavoring to isolate a serum of butterfly grubs with which he hopes to cure the world of tuberculosis.

## Criminals Exploit Mentally Deficient.

Psychiatrists have long recognized the tendency among mental defectives towards criminality. It appears that this tendency is now being discovered and exploited by the criminal classes themselves. At a recent meeting of the Societe Clinique de Medecine Mentale, reports the London Lancet, Dr. Marcel Briand and Borel presented a boy, aged fourteen, who had on two occasions been used as a tool of a professional thief. It is clear that if this practice is at all widespread many mentally deficient children without criminal tendencies in the first place may very soon acquire them. These children, incapable of moral judgment, as they often are, should be specially protected by society, which in defending them will at the same time be protecting its own interests.

## Simple Epitaphs.

While there is still indecision as to the ultimate epitaph for the "Unknown Warrior," it is interesting to remember that in Westminster Abbey, where he is to be laid, are at least two monumental inscriptions of model brevity and beauty.

One is, of course, the "O Rare Ben Jonson," in Poets' corner.

The other, less known, but possibly most wistfully appealing of all, is in the cloisters, to a young girl who died in the Seventeenth century. "To Jane Lister," it reads, "Dear Child."—London Chronicle.

## Acquiring Muscles.

Flatbush—I see by this paper that there are 4,081 muscles in the body of a moth.

Bensonhurst—Well, say, I guess I'll give up eating meat as a muscle builder and go home and eat a few of my wife's furs.

## Going Some.

Bacon—I see a man has invented a watch that will go for six years without winding. What do you say to that?

Egbert—Well, I should say that is going some.

## Paradoxical Training.

"I notice Jones, no matter in what society he is, never appears the least bit bored." "That's because he's been so well drilled."

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## HOW

### GREAT CHINESE ENGINEER TAMED TURBULENT RIVER.

The Huang is the largest river of northern China. The Nile possibly excepted, it has been more intimately connected with the economies of the world than any other river.

According to the Shu-King, the books of history, edited by Confucius, a most destructive flood followed the bursting of the river about 2200 B. C. The work of restoring the riverbeds and adjusting the channels to the volume of the water made the name of the engineer, Tu-yu, famous for all time. His engineering skill has not been surpassed or even equaled by his successors, and his method of river control may be heeded by engineers of today.

It is practically the method adopted by the engineers of the Mississippi river commission—namely, the adjustment of the velocity of the current to the maximum load of silt which the water carries. The hydraulic engineer of today accomplishes this by impounding the excess of water during flood seasons and releasing it during seasons of drought; Tu-yu accomplished the same result by the construction of additional channels.

In the lower part of the plain nine additional channels were constructed. Any number or all of them could be thrown open to a flood; any number of them might be closed as necessity demanded. Thereby a uniform volume of water and a constant velocity of the current was insured.

It was a task of 13 years. Thrice, according to the Shu-King, Tu-yu passed his own door without even stopping to care for his child. His efforts succeeded, and the name of Tu-yu will never pass to the unknown. Incidentally, his father before him had been the engineer in charge and for failure to control a wild flood had been permitted to become his own executioner.—Jacques W. Redway in Ecology.

## WOMAN REVIVING LOST ART

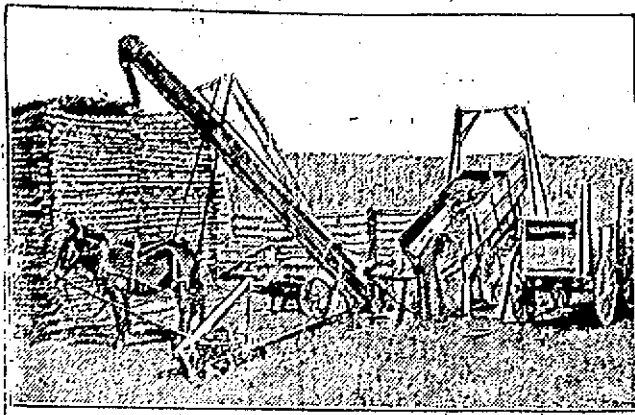
How Work of Making Miniatures in Colored Wax Is Being Restored to the World.

Successful revival of a lost art reflects more credit on the artist than the mere improvising of a new one, for real art does not take kindly to novelty. By the execution of a series of charming miniatures done in colored wax, described and illustrated in the Popular Mechanics Magazine, an American artist, Miss Ethel Frances Munder, has made available to contemporary connoisseurs a mode of portraiture that flourished in ancient Greece and Rome, appeared sporadically up to the eighteenth century in England, France, Italy, Spain and even America, and then disappeared.

With few technical data to guide her, and a confusing variety of methods evident among the old masters, the devotee engaged a chemist to devise a wax that would not melt after its application, and began a search for colors that were permanent and without chemical interaction. A steel sawblade and a set of improvised sawwood tools composed the working outfit, and metal plates coated with a film of wax became the "canvases." On such a plate the outline of the subject, generally in profile, is first traced with a sharp point. Then begins the real work of building up wax into each of which has been kneaded a special color. The finished portraits, besides the interest of their unusual technique, are remarkable for a delicacy, a fidelity and a warmth of detail that would do credit to the better-known, and seemingly more flexible, mediums of artistic expression.

**How Screen Fairies Are Made.**  
There are two different ways of producing fairies in a movie picture. The first and oldest is to place the fairy, usually an actress of small stature or a child, far in the background on the scene so that when photographing the scene she appears smaller than the other actors because of the fact that she is a greater distance away from the camera. Another, and a space-saving way, is to have the "fairy" perform in a space behind and a trifle to one side of the camera. Her actions are caught by a series of mirrors and reflected into a mirror in the scene which is carefully camouflaged. The reflection in the mirror and the "fairy" are thus by placing a mirror in the scene. The mirror is placed in the scene so that the "fairy" appears to be in the scene.

## SETTLING IN TERMS OF PRODUCT IS SOUND BASIS FOR FARM RENT



The Crop Yield Should Bear a Close Relation to the Rent Per Acre.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Thomas Kashrent greeted his landlord, John Acreeowner, in the Kashrent kitchen. The visitor took the chair proffered and filled his pipe.

"Thomas," said he, when their pipes were well alight, "I want to get you thinking over an idea that I picked up the other day from a bulletin sent out to me by the United States Department of Agriculture. It's made up by the office of farm management and its subject matter is of interest to us both. The title is, 'The Farm Lease Contract.'"

"Now," he continued, "I'd be a pretty poor judge of human nature if I didn't know that you're feeling a little blue over that cash-rent contract you signed with me last fall. You realize that there are changed conditions, since we made out that lease, that will make it hard for you to pay cash—and you're one of those men whose word is as good as his bond. Neither of us knew when we signed that paper that grain and other farm produce were going to take the tumble they have taken, but it doesn't alter the fact that our contract, as it stands, is hard on you."

**Farmer Hard Hit.**  
"Prices certainly dropped," agreed Kashrent, with a regretful sigh. "They slumped before I had a chance to haul what I intended to sell. All things considered, I'd have been better off if we'd taken the farm on shares instead of on a cash basis."

"The landlord nodded understandingly."

"I'm not here to tell you that I'll reduce your rent materially, nor am I going to offer to change the present contract for a contract on the share basis, but I'm going to propose something that is the next thing to it. I'm going to try to show you that I appreciate a good, honest tenant. In case grain is up again by fall you may be able to pay the agreed cash and still make a fair profit. Besides, my own expenditures are more or less fixed and I must have cash to meet them with, but I'm going to see if I can't help you to help me by meeting you half-way."

"What do you think of adding a clause to the contract whereby you will be given the option of paying me in terms of bushels of corn, oats, or wheat?" This Farmers' Bulletin spoke of talks about similar arrangements which southern farm owners and tenants have put into practice. A good bit of cotton land is rented on a basis such that the tenant pays so many bales, or so many pounds of cotton, for the use of the land for a year. The amount of the rent is closely related, or should be, to the value of the produce which the tenant is able to raise—that's why farmers and landlords find difficulty in fixing the rent every year. They're trying to put a value on a crop that isn't out of the ground yet you see. If you agree to pay me so many bushels of grain instead of a fixed amount in dollars and cents, I'll be taking my chance along with you and our good and bad years will run along together. What do you think of the idea?"

"I believe we can come to an agreement, Mr. Acreeowner—one that will be just to both of us. If the terms are right you'll stand a chance of getting a little more than your original rent to compensate for taking a share in the risk that I must carry alone now. That's fair. How can we figure it out?"

"Let's suppose that it takes 300 bushels of grain to pay the cash rent under average conditions. Now suppose we add 10 per cent to cover my risk of a further drop in prices. We can hit an average by going over the records for a few years back and figuring from them just how many bushels had to be sold each year to bring in the amount of the rent in cash. Here are some figures I worked out last evening—they show the average portion of the corn crop that was needed to pay the cash rent over a 10-year period."

He handed his tenant a sheet of figures that looked much like this:

Year.	Price at which the corn sold.	Cash rent per acre in cash.	Bushels of corn it took to pay the cash rent on an acre.
1911	\$.32	\$3.00	9.37
1912	.35	3.00	8.57
1913	.30	2.50	8.33
1914	.35	2.50	7.14
1915	.31	4.00	12.90
1916	.30	4.00	13.33
1917	1.00	4.00	4.00
1918	1.25	5.00	4.00
1919	1.20	5.00	4.17
1920	.54	7.00	12.96
Average			8.3

"Well," observed Kashrent after a pause, "that puts the business in a new light, doesn't it? To relieve me from the necessity of making cash payments you're willing to take the value in corn with an additional 10 per cent to cover your liabilities if the price goes away down? Is that it? Then I'd be renting the land from you for about 7 bushels of corn for each acre? I'll take you up if that's true. Why, look, man! It took nearly 11 bushels to pay the rent on an acre last year—by your own figures!"

"Let's hope that was an exceptional year,"

year," smiled Acreeowner. "Anyway, I'll come out all right in the long run."

**Details to Decide.**

They had many questions to decide before the matter was finally settled. They had to agree whether or not the entire rent was to be settled in terms of corn, or whether other crops should have a share. They decided the matter of the quality of the corn that Mr. Kashrent was to bring his landlord, and where it was to be delivered. There was a question as to whether or not a date should be established on which the tenant must declare his option—cash or corn—and whether or not the landlord should have a similar choice. Perhaps they had to recast the whole lease to agree to the new terms of payment and without reference to the cash at all, but in the end they had a contract which gave justice and protection to both parties if crop prices should prove so unstable as some men predict they will be. In addition, Mr. Kashrent has a landlord whom he respects and Mr. Acreeowner has a tenant whom he can rely upon.

Landlords and tenants who find themselves facing a similar problem can get additional information from the office of farm management and farm economics, United States Department of Agriculture, to aid them in making the adjustment.

## ALMANAC IS PLENARY GUIDE TO FARM WORK

Good Bits of Advice by Department of Agriculture.

Farmers Reminded to Do Right Thing at Proper Time and Told Where Information on Many Subjects May Be Obtained.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Beware of false prophets. Don't plant by the moon; but get the best seed and prepare the seed bed, then plant when soil and moisture conditions are right." "Keeping farm accounts never worried Adam; but he was only a gardener." "The owner of a scrub bull should have a leather medal—made from the bull's hide." These bits of farm advice are contained in "An Agricultural Almanac for 1921," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to remind farmers to do the right thing at the right time and to tell them where to secure information on agricultural subjects.

The almanac, which appears as Farmers' Bulletin 1202, is published, the department says, in response to a large demand from farmers for a calendar of work showing the timely use of new farm facts. Seasonal advice and suggestions are given on such topics as the weather, farm operations, marketing, wild life, and woods work. References to other publications of the department tell where detailed information on each subject can be had.

A section on "Farm Helps" discusses farm laws and gives tables and directions for such things as mixing stock feed, fertilizers and spray solutions; weights of seed and grain and other information needed by farmers and their families. A limited number of copies is available for distribution by the United States Department of Agriculture and may be had upon application.

## CURE DEFECTS IN TOMATOES

Black Spots May Be Prevented by Treating Seed in Solution of Corrosive Sublimite.

It is claimed that black spots in tomatoes may be prevented to a considerable extent by treating the seeds with a corrosive sublimite solution. One-twentieth of an ounce of corrosive sublimite is dissolved in a gallon of water. The tomato seed is placed in a little bag and soaked in this solution for five minutes and then washed in running water for ten minutes, and then the seed is spread out to dry. In using corrosive sublimite be sure to put the solution in a wooden or earthenware container; corrosive sublimite attacks metal.

**How It Might Be Used.**  
Mother always cuts Peggy's hair, and as she was about to clear the clippings away the little girl stopped her.

"Mother, you're not going to throw my hair away, are you?"

"Yes, my dear. What's the good of keeping it?"

"Why, can't you make it grow on grandpa's head? He's got no hair at all."

**A Big New Lemon.**

A new lemon called the Ponderosa, is now being cultivated. It grows to the size of grapefruit and, although its flavor is rather mild, may be used in every way in which ordinary lemons are used.

## WHY—Life's Little Things Should Not Be Neglected

The other day a group of men left London to go to the West Indies to gather a collection of a certain variety of fresh water snails.

"These snails develop a germ which, transmitted to human beings by means of drinking water, causes serious and frequently fatal illness to those infected."

It is a 10-to-1 shot that you have not read a word about these voyagers on their mission, that there will not be a movie picture of them shown and that they will go back from their humane mission without having had as much notice as a second-class prize fight would get. We pay altogether too little attention to little things.

After all, the biggest thing in the world is only an aggregation, a bringing together, of little things.

The highest mountain is made, so the scientists tell us, of electrons, millions of which could dance on the point of a needle.

A drop of water from the ocean has every scientific quality that the whole ocean has.

We let the idea of bigness run away with us. We let size eclipse other more important and necessary qualities.

Don't forget the little things. Watch out for them. Remember the little kindnesses, the little courtesies, the little words of cheer that go so far and cost so little.

Remember the story of the ant who saved a man's life because the man had once saved it from destruction. You never can tell when a little thing may mean or do a great deal.—F. A. Walker in the Chicago Daily News.

## HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM

Why Country's Business Men Should Be Interested in the Education of Children.

The national committee for chamber of commerce co-operation with the public schools has just issued a report containing the results of its investigation concerning the kindergarten situation throughout the country.

This is the first time that chambers of commerce have taken so active an interest in the question of early education, and is a forward step enthusiastically greeted by friends of the kindergarten who have in the past deplored the fact that more of our far-sighted business men have not recognized the close relationship existing between early education and national prosperity.

The following is quoted from the above-mentioned report:

"The advantages that come from play both in terms of normal physical growth and development, and from the social training which can be secured nowhere else to so great advantage, should be guaranteed to all American boys and girls."

"Superintendents of schools and chambers of commerce throughout the country need to bring to the attention of the public the needs of the schools and to help them to understand that money spent on education is in fact an investment in the economic and social well-being of our country."

"To spend \$3,500,000 a day on our criminal classes and neglect to check crime at its source is a shortsighted policy, unworthy of a nation of our intelligence."—Chicago Post.

## How Rudder Prevents Skidding

To prevent, as much as possible, the dangerous skidding of the rear wheel of a motorcycle while rounding curves at high speed, a Carolina race rider has fitted his mount with a light vertical rudder on the order of those used on airplanes. Light cables, says Popular Mechanics, connect the rudder to the motorcycle steering fork in such a way that turning the front wheel to the left swings the rudder to the right and vice versa. Upon first consideration it would appear that increased wind resistance would have a retarding effect. However, the inventor claims that this is more than offset by the fact that the prevention of the skid improves the tractive force of the rear wheel.

## How Denver Fights Bandits

As a result of the use of automobiles by robbers, the city of Denver has designed a special car to be used to chase these robbers. The car has no windshield, so that officers may fire straight ahead, and has seats arranged in tiers to allow those behind to shoot over the driver's head. The wheels are protected by armor-plate fenders, reaching well toward the axle, so that the bandit chaser may run against a fleeing car and force it into the ditch. The radiator is guarded with steel plates, and the car has a steel ram, capable of knocking down a board fence, or breaking through a barbed-wire fence, if the bandits take to the open prairies to the east.

## Why Seance Broke Up

"What broke up the seance?"

"The medium forgot himself."

"Yes?"

"While wandering in spirit land he barked his corporeal shins on a terrestrial chair and ripped out a shocking mundane oath."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## How Comma Was Born

"Can't you stretch a point?"

"Certainly," said the period.

And thus was born the comma.—From Life.

## Privilege of Japanese Women

In married life in Japan the woman has many advantages, one custom being that the man may not leave the home without his wife's knowledge and consent, and when the woman decides to entertain she advises her husband of the plans and he is expected to have them carried out with care.

## RIVER PACKET DAYS RECALLED

Attempt to Revive Mississippi Traffic Brings Stories of "Good Old Times."

## VOYAGE PLEASANT AFFAIR

There Was Great Rivalry Between Boat Owners and Crews and Many Exciting Races Were Pulled Off—Robert E. Lee Famous.

New Orleans.—Memories of old days on the Mississippi when stately packets plied in the passenger traffic are revived by the resumption of trade between Pittsburgh, Pa., and this city by way of the Ohio.

Barges have carried freight traffic on the great river for many years since the packets were driven out by railroad competition. In the days of Mark Twain the Mississippi packets were celebrated for their "cats," their famous races, their pilots and even for their poker games.

It used to be no uncommon sight to see from 15 to 30 passenger vessels, from the palatial packet to the weather-beaten tramp, leave the New Orleans landing daily for up-river points.

## Voyages Were Pleasant

A river voyage in the olden days was a pleasurable affair if the boilers did not blow up or the vessel hit one of the shifting sandbars, mudflats or hidden snags. A comfortable berth, wonderful meals, dancing at night, watermelon parties, well-stocked bars, stud and draw poker games for the patrons of that form of amusement, and last but not least, the antics of the negro roustabouts, all combined to make times pleasant for the traveler.

Saturday was usually the sailing day for up-river packets from this port. There was great rivalry between boat owners and crews, and usually from one to a dozen boat races were pulled off as the vessels chugged up the river. It was then that boilers blew up with marked frequency.

The most famous of these races was run by the Natchez and the Robert E. Lee, two of the largest of the river packets. So keen was the rivalry that early in the seventies it was planned to have them race from New Orleans to St. Louis. No passengers or freight were carried and for weeks the coming race was the chief topic of conversation along the river.

The Robert E. Lee was in command of Captain Cannon, while Captain Leathers was master of the Natchez. No stops were made except for fuel. The trip to St. Louis was made in just a few hours over three days, an unheard-of record then, with the Robert E. Lee the winner by a small margin.

## Promoters Are Cautious

Promoters, now, are figuring whether human nature has changed from the olden days, whether a person will be content to idle the time away on long trips which he could make in a fraction of the time by rail, whether they "have time" to take quiet pleasure.

Freight rates, interstate commerce commission hearings, uniform bills of lading and other prosaic commercial matters figure in the traffic side of the question. The passenger business is regarded as a gamble.

## BRIDE IN DANCE OF DEATH

Young Lady Entertains Friends as Poison She Had Taken Ends Her Life.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—While the poison she had swallowed slowly drove life from her body, Mrs. Neva Enger, eighteen, a bride of a few weeks, performed a veritable dance of death in the midst of a party of guests.

She walked over to the phonograph and started playing "Till We Meet Again," explaining it was the piece played at the dance at which she met her husband.

Her friends were ignorant of the tragedy taking place when she began dancing, but before the last strains died away they saw her fall in a crumpled heap.

Death sealed her lips before she could explain her motive.

## MANY GERMANS QUIT BATHING

Find Hot Water a Luxury Because of the Shortage in Supply of Coal.

Berlin.—The hot bath has become such a luxury in Germany, owing to the shortage of coal and the manner in which the government regulates the distribution of fuel, that many persons have ceased bathing. Others have gathered courage for an icy sponge daily, but this is not popular, for the houses are generally cold, and exposure in cold rooms after a chilly tub proves the way for colds and pneumonia.

Ordinarily a family can afford hot water once every two weeks. Public baths, where once a plunge or a tub was available for a few pennies, have been forced to close or raise prices beyond the reach of workmen and salaried workers.

**Broke in on the Blessing.**  
Weston, W. Va.—Prohibition officers interrupted Dave Able as he was saying grace over his noonday meal and arrested him on a charge of operating a moonshine still.

**The Happy Man.**  
Cheery Lunatic (to visitor): "G'ood morning, good afternoon, good evening, good night—another day, another time flies!"—Tit-Bits.

## Child FOR FILM CAST

## HUNT CHURCH LOT

New Party Formed to Seek Treasure of Bandits.

Wealth of Gold and Precious Stones Taken From Church in Peru During Revolution and Buried.

Papeete, Tahiti (Society Islands).—Interest has once more been aroused in the island of Pinnaki, one of the coral islands to the eastward of Tahiti, and a new association has been formed in Tahiti to seek for the treasure.

The story is that during a revolution in Peru 60 years ago a church was looted of a rich treasure of gold and precious stones by four men, who succeeded in getting it to the coast where they buried it in a safe place, afterward making their way to Panama.

Having secured a schooner there they returned to Peru, recovered the treasure and sailed to the westward, intending to make Australia their destination. Without papers, they could not gain entrance to any port.

So they determined to bury the treasure on an uninhabited island until such time as they could get a ship with proper papers and return to the island.

They scuttled their schooner on the Australian coast and coming ashore in the guise of shipwrecked sailors, started for Sidney overland. Two only, by name, Killrain and Brown, arrived in Sidney; the other two having been killed in a fight with bush natives. Such is the story of the burial of the treasure.

The tale of the attempts for its recovery begins in 1922 or 1923 when one day on the streets of Sidney a man by the name of Thompson was accosted by an elderly beggar seeking alms. On giving the man a small sum Thompson was surprised by the request for his name and address.

Some time later he was summoned to one of the hospitals of the city. There he discovered that the one who had asked for him was the beggar whom he had befriended some time before. The old man told him that he had kept for him to disclose to him the resting place of a great treasure.

He said that he, Killrain, being the only survivor of the company and about to die, did not wish the secret to perish with him.

Thus it was that Thompson came into the knowledge of the story and, snatching directions to locate the island. Being convinced that the story was founded on truth, he has spent eight years in search of it—so far without success.

Lately, some people in Tahiti have discovered what they believe to be a new clue and are preparing to start an expedition to go to the island.

## IS CHAMPION TYPIST



Miss Wilfred Wheaton of New Haven, Conn., won first prize in the New England typists' contest at Boston recently. Miss Wheaton broke all previous New England novice records, writing 71 words a minute for 15 consecutive minutes.

## Where City Water Goes

Martins Ferry, O.—In days before prohibition the pumping station could keep the city reservoir filled all night, but of late the heaviest drain on the system comes then. Operators on moonshine stills are said to be letting the water run over the coils for cooling purposes from ten to twelve hours at a time, and there are so many stills running that it is a tax on the city's supply.

## Girl Staged Holdup, but Forgot to Rob Her Prey

A girl bandit in Chicago let her prey escape when she forgot her lines. She was accompanied by a male accomplice when she met Harry Baumstein.

"Put up your hands," she demanded, as she pointed a pistol at him. Baumstein put them up.

"Now what shall I do?" she asked, turning to her companion. Baumstein didn't wait to see. He told the police he turned the nearest street corner in record time.

## Historic "Scrap of Paper"

The first specimen of paper to be made in France bearing an authentic document purporting to be given to the Jews of Richard I of England is now in the hands of a collector.

Historical and General

Notes and Queries

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1921

NOTES

(Continued)

1738

The General Assembly this year voted to erect a new Colony house in Newport on the site where the old one stood, the building to be of brick, 80 feet by 40. Peter Boura, Esq. and George Winton were appointed to superintend the building and also to dispose of the old house by auction.

Richard Murphy was the architect who drew a plan of the building.

The old Colony house was sold and removed to a lot on Prison Lane, where it was converted into a dwelling.

A number of pirates were executed in November, as appears by an act of the Assembly for paying the expense of their conviction and execution. They are said to have been executed in the lot near the powder house in Newport, which afterwards bore the name of the gallows' field.

This year completed one hundred years since the first settlement of the island of Rhode Island, on which occasion a historical discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Callender, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newport. This discourse treats of the civil and religious affairs of the Colony from the first settlement in 1639 to the end of the first century, and is usually known by the name of the century sermon.

1729

War was declared between England and Spain in October.

The Assembly ordered the Colony to be put in a state of defence; 45 soldiers were ordered to be enlisted or impressed for Fort George, which was ordered to be repaired and furnished with suitable guns and ammunition without delay. Twenty men were ordered to be enlisted or impressed on the main and sent to Block Island, to be stationed there in addition to the local militia; watch houses were ordered to be built at Castle Hill, Brenton's Point, Sachuest Point, Jamestown, Point Judith, Watch Hill, and Portsmouth; the houses to be 8 feet square, and each town in which they are located was required to keep good and sufficient watch there.

Beacons were ordered to be placed, one on Block Island, one at Point Judith, one at Beaver Tail, one at Portsmouth and one at Newport, to be kept at the charge of the towns in which they are located.

A sloop of not more than 150 tons was ordered to be built to protect the sea coast. This vessel was named the Tartar, but was generally known as the Country sloop.

The militia were reorganized and the whole Colony put on a war establishment.

This year the freemen of the town of Newport granted to a new company the right of extending the Long Wharf from Thames street westward across the cove or flats to the sandy point called Easton's Point, and across the said point 800 feet westward in the water towards Goat Island, from low water mark, and the fee and property to be vested in the company together with the privilege of all the right the town had in the water, on the north and south sides of the premises, 45 feet in length. The company obliged themselves to build on said space a good and substantial wharf of 50 feet wide, extending from Thames street to the western limits aforesaid, leaving a channel for the passage of boats into the cove, with a good, convenient drawbridge; and always leaving 30 feet wide in width of said wharf on south side, free and clear of buildings.

1740

Two hundred men were raised by Rhode Island and sent to join the expedition then assembling at Jamaica, destined against Carthage.

The lower battery of Fort George on Goat Island was enlarged and 10 guns additional were mounted. Four field pieces mounted on carriages, were procured, to be kept at Newport, and a brick powder house was ordered to be built at that place.

Rev. George Whitfield arrived this year at Newport from Charlestown, S. C. He was favorably received by the clergy and his preaching drew great crowds to hear him from all parts of the Colony.

John Fothergill, an eminent preacher of the Society of Friends, from England, being on a religious visit to America, came this year to Newport and tarried at the house of his brother-in-law, John Proud. He was the father of the celebrated philanthropist and eminent physician, Dr. John Fothergill of London.

1741

This year a charter of incorporation was granted to the Newport Artillery Company.

Commissioners having been appointed by the King to settle the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, they met in Providence in July when the parties were heard by counsel, Rhode Island claiming the gore of land which makes the town of Cumberland, and three miles east of Narragansett Bay, as expressed in their charter. The commissioners decided in favor of Rhode Island by which she obtains what now constitutes the towns of Cumberland, Tiverton, Little Compton, Bristol, Warren and Barrington.

Errata.—In chronology for 1740, read Samuel Fothergill instead of John, and Dr. John instead of Samuel. Note.—The house of Thomas Potter was on the north side of the Parade at the corner of Meeting street. It was taken down in 1830.

1742

Four Spanish gentlemen were brought into Newport by a privateer under peculiar circumstances; they were ordered to be entertained at the expense of the Colony and to have liberty to depart at their pleasure.

The inhabitants of that part of Newport which is Middletown petitioned the Assembly to be set off as a separate town.

This year Mr. Godfrey Malbone, a wealthy merchant of Newport, erected on his estate at Tammany Hill an elegant mansion, which was connected with a garden of several acres containing the choicest fruit trees, which he imported for the occasion from Europe.

1743

At the June session of the General Assembly the following act was passed for dividing the town of Newport into two towns:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of this Colony, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that the said town of Newport be divided into two towns and the division to begin at the creek that separates the two farms of the Hon. Joseph Whipple and Godfrey Malbone of said Newport, and so to extend upon a direct line between the two houses of Elisha Card and that in the possession of Samuel Pemberton, Esq., and from thence on a straight line to the place on Easton's Bench where the creek runs into the sea, and all the southward and westward of the said line to belong to the town of Newport, and all to the northward and eastward of said line to be incorporated into a town by the name of Middletown.

The new Colony house in Newport was finished so far this year as to admit of the session of the General Assembly being held therein.

1744

This year the French, who had hitherto made profession of neutrality, although they had secretly been aiding Spain in the war, commenced hostilities.

Another issue of paper money was ordered and a tax laid on the several towns to defray the expenses of the war.

The 17th of September, 1744, was memorable for a most distressing accident which took place in Newport; a number of persons had collected on the wharf of Col. Malbone, to view the fitting out of two privateers, when a large quantity of powder which had been placed in one of the stores, by some unaccountable means exploded, killing or wounding a number of persons. By this accident the town lost three of its principal citizens:—William Coddington, Esq., Mr. Seaton Grant and John Gilday, who were either killed or died of their wounds.

1746

Such was the depreciation of paper money, that the value of an estate to qualify a voter was raised to 400 pounds.

The Colony was divided into four counties, viz:—Newport, Providence, Kings and Bristol.

This year the people of New England were greatly alarmed by the news of a French fleet having sailed from France, with an intention of retaking Louisbourg and then pouring destruction on New England. Twenty men-of-war, an hundred transports with 8000 veteran troops, made the country tremble. In their consternation, they were disappointed of a squadron of defence from the mother country. But they were soon relieved from their fear by what was considered an interposition of Divine Providence. A mortal sickness spread through the fleet; a tempest scattered them; the commander, disappointed and mortified, poisoned himself, and his successor fell on his sword; and the expedition returned to France without having accomplished anything.

(To be continued.)

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Wednesday evening, because of Friday being a legal holiday. There was not a great deal of business except the consideration of applications for hackney licenses. A protest was received from the Auto Hackney Association against granting any further licenses of this character to men who have other means of employment. The communication set forth that the members of the Association make their entire living from the hackney business, standing a loss in the winter months in the hope of making it up in the summer. They have a large amount of money invested in automobiles and feel that men who are employed at the naval stations during the day should not be allowed to compete for the profitable business of the evening hours.

The board took up a number of applications for operators' licenses and for drivers' licenses. Some were granted, but in cases where the applicants were not present the applications were laid on the table for a week. Some of the applications were approved by the Superintendent of Hacks, but some others were not, either because the men had other employment or because their taxes had not been paid.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks have leased Pinard Cottage No. 4 for the summer season.

Had a Right to Come First. Max had been hearing a great deal about the approaching arrival of a new brother or sister. One day he said to his mother: "You must love me more than the new baby, because you know me better and longer."

Defined.

"Economy." We heard a man say the other evening, "is a way of spending money without getting any fun out of it."—Boston Transcript.

No Pop.

A traveling man tells me he asked an old New Hampshire resident how he felt and received the reply: "Oh, pretty well but kind of gittish."—Boston Transcript.

The Rule in Texas.

Maybe you also have noticed that when a woman is raising seven children her favorite dog is a dead one.—Dallas News.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, May 6, 1821

Last Wednesday was Election day in Newport. Wm. C. Gibbs of Newport was declared elected Governor. The proclamation was made from the balcony of the State House and the Artillery Co. fired the customary salute. In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks. Col. Caleb Enloe, who was declared elected Lieutenant-Governor, was prevented from being present by illness. The people of the State voted against a Constitutional Convention by a majority of 2891.

Died in Tiverton, May 3, General Benjamin Howland aged 65 years, formerly a Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States; in this town on Tuesday last, Mr. Robert Webb, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 67 years.

"Notice"

"The person who on Monday last took from a dry goods store a piece of linen containing 13 yards, is informed that they are well known, but if the linen is returned or the amount of \$10 enclosed to him through the Postoffice, he assures them that it shall sink into oblivion; but if this is not done he will prosecute them to the extent of the law."

Schooner Express, Williams, from New Bedford, arrived on Sunday last with 25,000 fur sealskins. Sailed in company with Brig. Frederick with 25,000 skins, Schooner Free Gift 10,000 skins. Left: Ships O'Sau with 8000, Feather with 8000, Emeline with 10,000, and several more vessels for other ports, with some 25,000 skins. These vessels were nearly all bound for Stonington, Conn.

There seems to be quite a competition in intoxicants just now. Charles Rhodes advertises twenty-one barrels of Jencks' best gin for sale, and Wm. Crooke in the same issue of the Mercury advertises 10 hogheads of Jencks' best Rye gin.

J. C. Shaw gives notice that he shall pay particular attention to the collection of all notes and accounts, left with him, amicably if he can, forcibly if he must.

David Bowen, advertises molasses and New England rum for sale by the hoghead and by the barrel.

Wm. and J. H. Barber advertise for light reading a few copies of Bishop Dehon's Sermons on the proper means of grace; the Feasts and Festivals of the Church; on Scripture Characters and various practical subjects, in two volumes, price \$6.00.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, May 9, 1846

The Newport Daily News is the title of a new daily paper just started in this town by Orin F. Jackson, late of Norwich, Ct. The first number was issued last Monday.

"ROGER WILLIAMS.—This new and splendid steamer arrived here on Sunday last, eleven hours from New York. She is to run between this place and Providence under that gentlemanly and obliging officer, Benjamin F. Woolsey. May success attend her."

On Tuesday last the General Assembly met in this town to organize the State Government for the ensuing year. At 10 a. m. the procession started in front of Townsend's Hotel, consisting of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of both houses, and proceeded under escort of the Newport Artillery Co., Col. Perry, Rhode Island Horse Guards, Col. Gould, and the U. S. Light Artillery. The House was organized by the unanimous election of Hon. R. R. Craxton of Newport as Speaker, Thos. A. Jencks and Benjamin T. Eames of Providence clerks, (all three of these gentlemen were afterwards members of Congress from this State). The committee to assort and count the votes declared that there was no election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Henry Bowen, was declared elected as Secretary of State by 13 majority. Stephen Cahoon, of this town, was declared elected Treasurer by 36 majority.

The two houses met in grand committee and elected Byron Diman Governor and Elisha Harris Lieutenant Governor. Daniel C. Denham of this town was elected Clerk of Common Pleas and W. H. Douglas was elected Sheriff of Newport County.

David S. Holloway, Israel F. Lake, Nathan Hammett, Samuel Carr, Nathan Stanton, Robert R. Carr, and John Sterne were on Monday, May 4, elected Directors of Newport Exchange Bank.

"HURRAH FOR THE WEST.—The Lexington Telegraph announces the marriage of Mr. Elden Myers, a youth of 19, to Miss Mary Nash, the mother of 25 children, and also Judge John Briscoe, a resident of Van Buren, aged 70, to Miss Drake, aged 16."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, May 6, 1871

Nathaniel Briggs, 81 years of age, who was a carpenter's mate on board one of Commodore Perry's vessels in the Battle of Lake Erie, died in Fall River on Saturday last.

Capt. John R. Stanhope, who in early life was an active ship master, now the owner of a farm of 7000 acres in Kinsman, Ohio, has been in town this week.

Henry Bedlow has arrived home from Europe "looking as young and handsome as ever." He has come home to put Malbone Place in order and will return next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Carr have started on a tour of the West. They will visit Mr. and Mrs. David King at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, where Mr. King is building up a rapidly growing city.

Mr. Samuel Pratt of Hamerton, N. J., formerly of the firm of Weedon and Pratt, has recently invented a machine for picking cotton, by which four hands can easily do the work of twelve.

Master Frederick F. Paine has been detached from the Torpedo Station and ordered to Wachusett.

Thos. P. Peckham was on Thursday installed head of the Union Temple of Honor, and Jere W. Horton, head of Aquidneck Council, No. 5, T. of H.

Gardner B. Reynolds, Jr., has been admitted a partner with Mr. Joseph Bradford in the coal business. Next week a new coal yard is to be opened by Messrs. David T. Pinniger and A. Russell Manchester.

Mr. William Gray, a well known

and highly respected citizen of this town, died yesterday. He was a Mason of the highest order and had held the office of Grand Master of the State.

On Saturday, Jacob Williams of Providence celebrated his 103d birthday.

Tuesday evening the Light Infantry Zouaves, Col. Sherman, Aquidneck Rifles, Capt. Delaney, and the Burnside Guards, Lieut. Burrell, with the Redwood Band, made a complimentary parade under command of Col. George H. Sherman in honor of the newly appointed Brigadier General Arnold L. Burdick.

The Grand Army of the Republic will observe its first Memorial Day on May 30th for the purpose of decorating the graves of their fallen comrades in the late Rebellion. As that is the day on which the Governor of Rhode Island is inaugurated in Newport, the decoration of the graves will take place on the 29th.

It is reported that the New York and London Cable Company propose to lay a cable this fall from somewhere near Newport to Liverpool.

Collector of the Port Capt. S. W. Macy would like to find a purchaser for 3000 good Savannah cigars, seized for violation of the revenue laws.

The long drawn out coal strike appears to be ended at last.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury May 9, 1896

At the annual meeting of the Natural History Society held on Thursday evening Dr. Storer was elected President, J. P. Cotton, George Gordon King, J. M. K. Southwick, Vice Presidents, L. D. Davis, Col. John Haro Powell, Darhus Baker, Trustees, Richard Bliss Librarian, Amos Parmenter Treasurer, A. O'D. Taylor Secretary. The members of the Council are: Dr. Rankin, Dr. Arnold, Rev. E. H. Porter, Benjamin Baker, Dr. W. C. Stoddard.

The Ocean House will open for the season June 26.

Mr. Lewis Brown has been on a visit to West Point to see his son this week.

Schooner Daniel B. Fearing, Capt. Clifford, went ashore at Cannon's Hollow, Cape Cod, Tuesday night, on her way from Philadelphia to Boston with coal. The Captain and crew were taken off by a life boat after a hard struggle. The vessel will be a total loss.

The Old Colony Company is about to extend its Newport plant in accordance with plans adopted at the time of the purchase of the King and Briggs properties.

The Newport Daily News celebrated its semi-centennial on Monday by issuing a handsome eight-page souvenir edition. The Mercury congratulates its youthful contemporary on the success it has achieved.

Mr. John P. Champlin, 1st Warden of the town of New Shoreham and President of the Town Council, died on April 2, of cancer of the liver.

Hon. Melville Bull has been very active in Congress this week. He has introduced a large number of resolutions, but none of them of a local nature.

Tattoo Marks.

Although tattoo marks generally are asserted to be indelible if produced by the insertion of some carbonaceous matter, it is said they will disappear if first well rubbed with a salve of pure acetic acid and laid, then with a solution of potash, and finally with hydrochloric acid. It would be advisable to consult a skin specialist.

Conquer False With True.

The only way to conquer a false idea is to set up against it a true one. The world, while willing to take what it gets, is ever searching for something better. Constructive criticism has built the structure of today on the mistakes of yesterday.

What a Man Believes.

What a man believes may be ascertained, not from his creed, but from the assumption on which he habitually acts.—Hermann Shaw

Advice.

Never interrupt a man when he is telling you his troubles. The pause may give him time to recollect, some more.—Houston Transcript.

Legal Notice

ALMIRA H. BARLOW

JOSEPH W. BARLOW

NOTICE is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of John A. Murphy, Jr., Gas Building, Newport, R. I., I shall take the depositions of witnesses in said above entitled cause, pursuant to an order of the Superior Court entered therein on Monday, May 2nd, 1921.

Said JOSEPH W. BARLOW, therefore, hereby notified to appear, if he so see fit, at said time and place, to put cross-interrogatories to such witnesses.

ROBERT M. FRANKLIN,

Standing Master in Chancery.

5-7-2w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, May 14th, 1921. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of EDWARD L. LENNON, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

5-11 ANNIE A. LAYER.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, May 14th, 1921. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of EDWARD L. LENNON, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

5-11 ANNIE A. LAYER.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, May 14th, 1921. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of WILLIAM F. LENNON, of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

5-11 ANNIE A. LAYER.

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